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五洋通

星期七正英港香

\$5 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND
Sterling £1,500,000 at £1 = \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. W. J. Grimson—Chairman.
H. H. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq.
J. W. Bandow, Msc.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gobey, Esq.
G. R. Lenman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & CO. LTD. AND
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " 2½ "
" " " 1 " 2½ "

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [10]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOVANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
ROMAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—
For 12 months 4% p.a.
" 6 " 3½ "
" 3 " 2½ "

TAKAO TAKAMIGI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [10]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Fakao Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Telngau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warthauser & Co.
Mendelsohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koen.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
laid down by application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [10]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

—The Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4% PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
Fr. Lieb, Esq.
M. Chalim, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
H. A. Sieb, Esq.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907. [10]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,150,000
ABOUT MEK \$7,125,255
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,150,000
ABOUT MEK \$7,125,255

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business, receives
Money in Current Account, at the
rate of 3% per annum on daily balances and accepts
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " 4 " 4 "

3 " 3 " 3 " 3 "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [10]

Intimations.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

G. Stepanoff, Esq.

Lee Yung Su, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

O. R. Burkhill, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. E. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under
Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force \$34,054,152.00

Assets 7,114,490.08

Income for Year 3,023,834.81

Total Security to Policyholders 7,883,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager.

B. W. TAPPE, Esq.,
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [10]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

INTEREST

allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
laid down by application.

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [10]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELHI Noon } See Special
Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. 5th Jan. } Advertisements.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SICILIA About } Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID 13th Jan. } Passage.

and MARSEILLES 15th Jan. } Freight and
Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NYANZA About } Freight and
YOKOHAMA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw 15th Jan. } Passage.

SHANGHAI ARCADIA About } Freight and
ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham 21st Jan. } Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 7th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"COULENE". Capt. H. Raegener	About SATURDAY, 8th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BULOW". F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, 12th January, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH". Capt. E. Matzow	About WEDNESDAY, 13th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL.	"COULENE". Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 28th January, Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO". Capt. F. Sambilli	End of January.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

Intimations. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length..... 515 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 ..
Water on Blocks 88 ..

No. 2 DOCK.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Docking Length..... 376 ft.
Width of Entrance... 50 ..
Water on Blocks 56 ..

No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length..... 48 ft.
Width of Entrance... 63 ..
Water on Blocks..... 52.5 ..

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 808, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. J. and Watkin.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS,SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
GRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER-BOTTLED
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1909.

To Let

TO LET:

IN NO. 6, DES VEURX ROAD CENTRAL,
One Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Victoria Building, Room suitable for Offices.
ROOMS IN College Chambers, No. 31;
WYNDHAM STREET.
Apply to—DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1909.

[63]

TO LET:

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

[62]

TO LET FURNISHED:

"TANTALLON," 126, Barker Road.
Rent \$225 per month. [Seen by
appointment only.]

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909.

[64]

TO LET:

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate
entry.
Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1909.

[65]

TO LET:

OFFICES, NO. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,
3rd Floor.
NO. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT
ROAD.A HOUSE IN WONG-KEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE IN RIPPON TERRACE.
OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING.GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS, AND NO. 165, DES VEURX
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS IN MORLEY TERRACE.

NO. 16, DES VEURX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1909.

[66]

TO LET:

GODOWN NO. 14, DUNDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

[67]

TO LET:

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd
Floor of No. 14, Des Veurx Road
Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw &
Tomas & Co.).

Apply to—

THE COMPRODORIO DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1909.

[68]

TO LET:

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing
the Harbour from about October, at
present, in occupation of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1909.

[69]

RUBBER IN INDO-CHINA.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The Times of Ceylon of the 18th ult. contains the following article:—We received a visit to-day from Monsieur Albert Littey, vice-president of the Societe Agricole de Suzannah. M. Littey was on his way back to France, and called to give us some information regarding the progress made in para rubber cultivation in Indo-China. M. Littey said that there were, at present, only three rubber plantations in Indo-China, and the one with which he was associated was the principal one. He said that some seven or eight years ago, a French Government official, a Commissioner of Police, experimented, on his own account, with para rubber, from seed which he procured from Singapore. He kept the matter very much to himself, as he was nervous of exposing himself to ridicule in the event of the failure of the product to do well. At present he has some very fine seven-year-old rubber trees on the plantation, and this year had an output of three tons, which he had sold at 14 francs a kilo (2½ lbs.). For 1910 he had sold forward the crop of four tons at 20 francs a kilo. On Suzannah estate operations were started a little over four years ago, a concession being obtained from the French Government of 2,500 hectares (one hectare=2.47 acres).

RICE AS CATCH PRODUCT.

They proceeded to plant a portion of it with rubber, using rice as a catch product. The original concessionaires would have had the land free of charge, had they been able to fulfil the conditions of opening up laid down by the French Government, but as they were not able to do this they had to pay for the freehold, at the rate of 25 centimes per hectare—some £25 sterling. The present company had paid the original concessionaires 70,000 dollars (£7,000 sterling), and formed a company with a capital of 300,000 dollars. They have since issued 300,000 dollars' worth of 10 per cent debentures—over-subscribed for—which were redeemable in ten years or by exchange for shares in the company. The money had all been spent in Indo-China, which is striking testimony to the enterprise of the French colonists. At present the company had 700 trees three years and ten months old, some of which have a circumference of 40 centimetres (20 centimetres=30 inches). Of rubber trees two years and ten months old they had 25,000 trees; of one year and ten months old, 50,000 trees; the remainder on 250 hectares being of this year's planting. Altogether they had 500 hectares planted to rubber, and their intention was to plant up until they had 200,000 trees well-grown. The planting is done in quincunx—four trees forming a square with the fifth in the centre—the distance apart being five metres.

They consider that the land is very suitable for rubber cultivation, and are thoroughly satisfied with the present growth obtained. The Suzannah company land has been specially selected for its suitability and is situated some 64 kilometres (one kilometre=½ of a mile) from Saigon, the estate being situated right on the railway line from Saigon, the railway station of Daingay being on the estate. Rice-growing is found to be a profitable catch-crop, and M. Littey says he and his fellow directors find it very useful, as it enables the plantation to be kept free from weeds and also provides food for the labour force. Silk cultivation is also gone in for. At present they have a force of 300 coolies on the estate. These are Annamites, and being an agricultural people, they take very kindly to the work on the estate. The country, of course, is very sparsely populated, due to the endless wars which preceded the French occupation; but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

HIGH WAGES.

We note, however, that the rate of wages paid to the present force is a good deal higher than is paid in the Middle East—40 dollar cents or one franc per diem, plus rice. M. Littey thinks, however, that labour will increase as time goes on, and be obtainable at cheaper rates than those prevailing. The estate is situated about two miles above sea level, and has several small streams running through it. In the matter of rainfall, the country has a wet season of eight months and a dry season of four months. The president of the Suzannah company is M. Thiollier, M. Littey and M. Guirigues being vice-presidents. The superintendent is a Frenchman named M. Girard, who had no previous experience of rubber planting but who, it is expected, will visit the Federated Malay States early next year, and take back with him expert tappers to instruct the Annamite coolies.

Our readers will be interested in the above particulars, and we are sure will agree with us in wishing the Societe Agricole de Suzannah every success in its undertaking.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1910, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$3 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$3 per annum.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copied copy by post an additional \$3 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

These will be, as before, to Missionary Subscribers at half price.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Crews Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
of the above Day Signals are being shown
in the Harbour.

WEATHER-PORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsui Shui Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below

Indicates Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards

Indicates Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below

Indicates Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

Indicates Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tawar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

Intimation.

Powell's NEW FABRICS

IN
ENDLESS
VARIETY
FOR
WINTER
CURTAINS

PORTEES.

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

MANTEL DRAPERIES.

CASEMENT BLINDS.

CUSHIONS AND RE-COVERING FURNITURE.

SHOW ROOMS FIRST FLOOR ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POWELL'S

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909.

Notices of Firms.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis; the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS,

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

NOTICE.

M. R. COLIN GUNNINGHAM SCOTT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [66]

NOTICE.

M. R. ERNST OSCAR RUDOLPH VOLBRECHT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

MAEWEIN FRICKL & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [67]

NOTICE.

M. R. ERNST VOLBRECHT, having left our employ, ceases to sign per procura from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [68]

Public Company

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. SHewan, Tomes & Co., Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a special resolution the subjoined resolution which was passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of December, 1909.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered.

By inserting therein immediately after paragraph 4 of Clause VIII, a new paragraph as follows:—

5. Whenever the Capital of the Company is divided into several Classes of Shares all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any Class may be modified altered sub-divided re-arranged or dealt with by Special Resolution of the Company passed pursuant to an Agreement in writing made between the Company and some member of the Class purporting to contract on behalf of the members of the Class provided such agreement shall before the Special Resolution is passed be ratified by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate Meeting of the Class or by writing under the hand of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Shares of the Class and it shall be no objection to any such Agreement that it provides for a reduction of Capital otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the holders of shares of the Class or for the payment of a dividend or bonus other than in accordance with the rights of the Holders of the shares of the Class or for the allotment of shares credited as fully or partly paid up in satisfaction of part satisfaction of such dividend or bonus and for the purposes of this Clause a Resolution shall be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members of the Class entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy at a separate General Meeting of the Class of which Notice specifying the intention to propose the Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution has been duly given and so that the quorum of any such Meeting shall be three members at least of the Class and so that the Meeting shall be called in accordance with the provisions hereof.

2. By inserting immediately after paragraph 7 of Clause XVI, a new paragraph as follows:—

8. Any General Meeting declaring a Dividend may direct payment of such Dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares Debentures or Debenture stock of the Company or of any other Company or in any one or more of such ways and the General Managers shall give effect to such direction and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution they may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional Certificates and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such specific assets in Trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the Dividend as may seem expedient to the General Managers. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 7 of the Companies' Act, 1900, and the General Managers may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the Dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Dated the 1st day of December, 1909.

By Order,
SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

877] GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$2.50 per Cask
at Factory.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
at Factory.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [81]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 8th January, 1910, at 11 A.M., at The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown, MARK PEERLESS—About 9,000 Bags FLOUR.
(All more or less damaged). TERMS.—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910. [82]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 8th January, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of the House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOMS SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASES, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS and DINNER WAGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, HATSTAND, Double and Single BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, CARPETS, GLASS, CROCERY and E.P. WARE CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, BRASS and IRON FENDERS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910. [83]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1910, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of:

BOOTHES and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS.—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910. [83]

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.'S STORE,
27, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

DOLLS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

TOYS.

SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

ALBUMS.

CHILDREN'S MAIL CARTS,

AND

A Variety of Articles suitable

for

CHRISTMAS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.,

27, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

HIMALAYAN GLORIES.

LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF A FAMOUS GLACIER.

A striking picture of the sublimities of nature as seen among the glaciers and higher peaks of the Himalayas was given before the Royal Geographical Society by Dr. W. H. Workman, a Fellow of the society, and Mrs. Bullock Workman.

A vivid account of the experiences of a party which set out last summer for the Hispar Glacier was given in a paper by Mrs. Workman. "I believe I am correct in saying," she observed, "that this is the first time that detailed glacial surveying by the methods employed of recent years in the Alps, Andes, and elsewhere has been carried out in the Himalaya."

The tributaries of the glacier, added the lady, are surrounded by high, picturesque, but inaccessible snow and rock peaks, often decked by hanging glaciers ending in such abrupt, savage icefalls that it seemed as if the slightest earth tremor would precipitate them in shattered ice-blocks into the main stream. The apices of these extraordinary peaks are in many instances festooned with fantastic double and triple cornices, perpetuating here on the frontier in snow sculpture the weird figures of such as yalis and three-headed cobras of South Indian temple architecture.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

"The party reached the summit of a triangular pyramidal peak in the neighbourhood of the glacier.

When they were some 500 feet up a steep wall the caravan arrived at the base and the following incident occurred: "The bearer called up that the coolies would not attempt the wall. We replied that they must. Then the lama-bardar harangued them, but in vain. Finally Savoys went down to see what he could do. After he had talked a while, to our surprise three of the loudest Nagaris attacked him with their spiked stocks. In self-defence he struck one of them over the back with his ice axe, killing him to the snow. That settled the matter. They all subsided and began to file slowly upwards."

MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT.

From the summit Mrs. Workman saw "one of the most remarkable and comprehensive panoramas" she has beheld in the Himalaya. "For a minute it was a glorious vision, but I recall it only as a single phantom, for a dark purple mist fell between it and me."

I had steep wonders not of earth, the memory of which will cling while life lasts. My eyes beheld a glace on that day the whole magnificent mountain landscape encompassing the meeting places of three of Asia's greatest glaciers.

"The others told later of the striking picture we presented; three black figures encircled by a cloud wreath, not standing on a peak at all, but hung high in a heaven of incoming mist and storm."

AN ENCLOSED GLACIER.

From this peak, Mrs. Workman added, she obtained evidence confirming observations made in 1903, that the Cornice glacier lies in a deep hollow, with no observable outlet at any point; and she expressed her belief that it is an example of what Sir Martin Conway says cannot exist—an enclosed glacier.

Dr. Workman described the prominent feature of the glacier in these terms:

"Born amid the howlings of the tempest and the roar of the avalanche, in inaccessible fastnesses far above the habitations of man or animals, and fed by large tributaries, themselves glaciers of the first order, these vast rivers of ice force their way downwards through the intervals between precipitous mountains for many miles into the deep valleys below, where, succumbing to the heat there, encountered, they gradually die out and disappear."

"The waters into which all of them are finally resolved find their way into that remarkable river, the Indus. These avalanches score and chisel out its (the Hispar's southern barrier), icy banks into deep furrows, sharp ridges, battlements, and spires which, combined with the frozen cataracts and flings of the hanging glaciers, present a most weird and bizarre effect in the changing shadows which chase one another across the face of the wall as the sun marks the hours in its westerly course. In our six expeditions in Himalaya below, we have seen no ice expanse that approaches it in extent, complexity, and grandeur."

Intimations.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Raids of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [42]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Caps and Collars reserved on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful

for any FAVOUR, or ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

which are taught by the Sisters.

WATSON & CO., LTD.

15th May, 1909.

ORDERS promptly attended to and CHARGES most moderate.

An INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER.

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES :

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE.

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

(28)

BIRTH.—On December 31, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Head, a daughter (Stillborn).

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, Mrs. T. F. W. Mammen, of a son.

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Robert P. Whitham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE:

On December 30, 1909, at Yates Home, Robert Thomas, Bryan, D.D., to Mamie, Sale.

DEATH:

At Shanghai, George Read Fawcett, late member of Hongkew Company, Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

PROPERTY IN SINGAPORE.

In summarising our annual report on house property and land in Hongkong during 1909, we stated shortly that the market had been practically at a standstill, with Chinese property and houses on the down grade, but owing to the demand for residential accommodation there had been little or no movement, one way or the other. It cannot but be interesting to the property-holder here to discuss the state of the market in Hongkong as compared with that of Singapore, which in many respects is simply another addition of this Colony, with this difference, that its opportunities for rehabilitating its finances are greater than they are here. As in previous years, the great firm of valuers in Singapore, Messrs. Powell and Co., have issued a statement covering the dealings of property during the past year. It is not a very comprehensive document, but its terms fully enable one to realise that property owners did not find themselves in a bed of roses in 1909. A good many reasons are given for that state of affairs and we may as well quote the remarks of the compilers of the report drawn up for Messrs. Powell & Co. "Among the causes said to be affecting the market may be mentioned the proposed increase of one per cent. in the Municipal assessment; declining rents; loss in areas of tenement and shophouse properties in order to provide for the Municipal schemes of back-lane, the steadily increasing demands on

the part of the Municipality in the matter of house-repairs and structural improvements, and an alleged general decline in the trade of the Colony owing to increased competition at adjacent ports, together with unreasonable freight-rates imposed on Singapore by a powerful Shipping Conference. It is conceivable that on account of some of the causes above-mentioned, investments in real estate in Singapore were being checked, but it should not be forgotten that during the past two years a large amount of capital has been expended in the opening up of land here and in the Peninsula for the highly remunerative cultivation of rubber, and in the acquisition of attractive rubber-company shares. It may therefore be assumed that a fair proportion of the capital thus utilised would have been devoted to investments in Singapore properties. We can well understand that the property has been depressed as the result of the desire of owners to realise and invest their money in rubber. For who would be content with a problematical five per cent. return, when he had a chance of reaping an equally elusive 30, 50 or 75 per cent. dividend? There is no doubt, however, that the action of the authorities in Singapore in rooting out the slum areas in the interests of health and sanitation, clearing away back to back houses where there was scarcely breathing space for a cat, and raising the assessment for rating purposes, did much to incite the owners of tenement houses which under the care of the Municipal Commissioners had induced him to part with his properties when he might otherwise have felt inclined to hang on to them. One would have thought in those circumstances that there would have been a perceptible fall in the price of properties in view of the danger that the market might be glutted, but curiously enough nothing of the sort occurred. The valuers, indeed, state that the prices at some of the recent auction sales were remarkably good. We should like to have had more light on this point, but none is offered, except this, that the Chinese are investing their money in house property and speculating, we presume, with their spare cash in rubber. With that characteristic enterprise which forms a prominent feature among many of our Chinese residents and which has contributed so much towards the prosperity of Singapore, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate that the coming year will see a material improvement in the demand on the part of the Chinese for properties suitable for Chinese residential or commercial purposes provided ownership is not to be unduly handicapped. An imperfect knowledge of the average net income usually obtained from investments in properties occupied as dwellings or shop-houses produces inaccurate estimates of the profits made by reputed wealthy or unscrupulous owners who are sometimes severely criticised in regard to the question of their over-crowded and insanitary dwellings. It is a fact that in a large number of cases the net return from Chinese and native dwellings does not exceed five, and is frequently less than four, per cent. on the price of a property. The income as a rule on these investments is a very moderate one, while rent-collecting is generally an exceedingly troublesome task, and repairs are a source of continuous worry and expense. It is under these conditions that many Chinese and Arab merchants and other native traders invest their capital or earnings. Such investors should be welcomed and accorded generous treatment, for it is rarely that a European capitalist becomes the owner of the class of property above referred to. It is interesting to learn that the expert valuers of Singapore are not of the opinion that because the municipality demand the provision of back lanes to houses in congested areas the value of house property will be impaired. In fact they say that looking at the very small area that is to be taken from the back of each house they are inclined to think that "the selling value of these properties will not be depreciated." As outsiders, we would go further and suggest that as the properties are brought up to the requirements of the sanitary department their value would not only not be depreciated but it would actually be increased. As this most interesting document admits: "The back-lane scheme is a much-needed one; when carried out it should add considerably to the convenience and comfort of tenants and will doubtless bring with it very desirable improvement in the sanitary condition of the majority of town dwellings." Coming to another point property owners in Hongkong will entirely agree with the remarks made to the squeezability of properties by the assessment authorities. The same and fair statement on this subject made by Messrs. Powell & Co. is well worth quoting:—With regard to the proposed increase in house assessment, its acquiescence by a large number of owners may be expected; but that, however, should not be taken as a good argument for further squeezing them up to the point at which they might give forth moisture without an audible groan. Ownership has already a heavy burden to carry and it should not be added to if investments in real estate are to be made more attractive than they are

at present. It is true great improvements are being effected by the municipality; our roads are generally kept in excellent condition; good water is abundantly supplied; our streets and roads are well lit, and in other ways Singapore has much to be thankful for. Nor should the capitalist overlook the fact that he owes something in return for the security and opportunity for profitable investment which a colony like Singapore affords him. While recognising that the up-keep of the town and suburbs must be maintained at a high level, and that much improvement still remains to be carried out, it is hoped that municipal administration may be marked by a continuance of wisdom and virtue which cannot fail to be appreciated by the grateful property owner and a reasonably-minded public. Altogether then, if the property market in Singapore during 1909 was not very exhilarating it did not show any violent fluctuations and in that respect it followed the same track as Hong-

"WATERING" PLACES IN CHINA.

Many of those connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and most of those on the editorial staff of the Journal published in the interests of students of tropical diseases have been either closely connected with Hongkong or have a working knowledge of its general conditions. Naturally, when questions of health in China crop up as they do at every meeting, Sir Patrick Manson and Mr. James Cantlie have a good deal to say with regard to Hongkong and so the interests of this tiny Colony are kept well to the forefront. In the Journal it is possible on occasions to discover the views of Mr. Cantlie expressed with no little vigour, for it is one of the charms of medical literature that when plain, practical, matter-of-fact things have to be discussed the medical man will suffer no beating about the bush. He would rather be wrong than indefinite. And so he goes for his opinions hammer and tongs and lays down the law with all the vigour of an Old Bailey judge. The latest question to arouse the interest of these dons in tropical diseases is that relating to mineral spas in tropical countries. The writer in the article in question, which appears as an editorial, considers it peculiar that so little should be heard about "watering" places in tropical countries or of natural mineral wells and waters. It was right here, at the Yank says, that we expected some of the staff of editors to interpolate—What about Hongkong? But not a trumpet call or a funeral note, so to speak, on the subject. We pass on thinking that in due course the writer will be punished when he has come to an end of his tether. He goes on to say that one would have expected that in Asia, Africa and the Archipelago—what Archipelago he refers to we have not the slightest idea, for there are at least half a dozen which might come under the term "the archipelago"—medicinal waters endowed with curative properties of wide repute, would have been as well known and practised as they are in Europe. Yet he proceeds, except for Japan, it is not so. Here we pause for a moment to ask the question: Has the writer never heard of the hot water springs at Macao, where you have only to jump in and all diseases are swept away for ever, and a day? For the matter of that has he ever heard of the wonderful medicinal baths in Hongkong, situated at Wan Chai Pound Lane, Second Street and Sheung Fung Lane? Is it not a fact that in 1907 no fewer than 393,200 visitors patronised these waters, which are provided free by a paternal if not grandiose Government, on less than 10,000 taking a trip to the Wan Chai Spa? As for South China it simply swarms with medicinal tubs, but people are so accustomed to the sight of water in these parts that they do not think the subject a fit one for general conversation. In fact it is not quite decent to be continually harping upon what one eats and drinks and how often he washes his skin, and what benefit he derives from his tubs and so forth. In Hongkong we seldom refer to water at all, although what with a doily on intoxicating liquors and the price of soda water going up and opium being cut off the list and one thing or another we shall soon have to face the worst and examine into this question of what water really is and where it can be obtained cheapest. Of course we are all aware that there is a sort of wave in the harbour, but that is mainly for the use of hydrographers who can tell the force of typhoons by throwing bread on the waves, or some such thing and for the benefit of picnic parties who wish to visit Gin Drinker's Bay. But now we are speaking of water which is "neither half in half nor a quarter or two but the regular royal thing." Perhaps when we are really pushed we shall consult Mr. Frank Browne on the subject and he will doubtless tell us where to get that "good pure" which he so persistently talks about month after month. But to return to the question about mineral spas and watering places, The writer, after asking why people at home do not hear much about medicinal wells in the tropics asks half a dozen questions, purely for the purpose of tantalising his readers and as they are

"it is because the natives of these countries have fewer ailments requiring medicinal waters than is the case in Europe. No doubt, gout, plethora, and congested livers from over-eating and over-drinking are ailments much less frequently met with among natives of Asia and Africa than of Europe. In Europe, the beer drinker especially requires to periodically "boozes" drunk German water, to make himself look fair and fatter," but in Asia and Africa malt liquors are practically not used by the natives, and consequently "drunken (muddy) waters" are not in request. Is it because the wells and waters possessing medicinal properties are as yet unexploited and although they may exist in numbers, and possess a local reputation, now for curing skin ailments, now for internal complaints, they have not gained the world-wide reputation that Ems, Aix, Bath, Carlsbad, Loudon, &c., possess? It may be that as European civilization, as it is termed, introduces chimpagne, port and beer into Asia and Africa, ailments of a plethoric nature will arise and the neighbourhood of the Hindu-Kosh or Ayeyarwadi will be exploited by the Spa's proprietor, for as the dock is found near the nettle, so is the "curative" water found near by the dwelling of the victims of excess." Undoubtedly, at this stage we should ejaculate "Here, bear" without either knowing or caring very much what we are talking about. But a fine rounded sentence which seems to promise mountains of money and cascades of cash deserves adequate recognition. The editorial, so far, has proceeded placidly enough—and, remember, it is an editorial printed in leader-type in the leader column. We explain that to show that it is an editorial and not a quack advertisement. And so we find that the mineral water wanted is a ferruginous water, if the iron is present in a condition that admit of its being absorbed. The Japanese, as usual, are ahead in this matter; they have several medicinal waters, the virtues and chemical properties of which are well-known. The sulphur baths of Japan have a wide reputation, and the hot water springs in several parts of the islands are held in high repute for skin ailments, and especially for leprosy. Nor are they behind in exploiting serpentine waters. Now we are coming to the point, and me throw it in without further suggestion: "What is known as Tausan" is gradually gaining a world-wide reputation. "Tausan" water contains a soluble carbonate of iron, and resembles in composition Schwalbach water. Tausan, however, possesses the virtue that it can be bottled and shipped, and the carbonate of iron does not fall out of solution, as in the case Schwalbach water when it is attempted to export it. In the chlorosis of young girls, in anaemia, whether due to malaria or so-called climate, and in the convalescent stage of any one of the many tropical ailments in which iron is indicated "Tausan" has proved to many medical men in practice in the Far East a valuable therapeutic asset. Tausan is a pleasant table water as well as an agreeable method of introducing iron into the system." We need go no farther. The Journal has started to boom "Tausan," and why not? The only objection might come from the rivals of Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, but that gentleman is well able to fight his own battles. We would only point out, in conclusion, that a number of points are to be found in a short article in a professional paper which the general public is not likely to see in a blue moon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the members of the Hongkong Police to a smoking concert to be held at the Water Police Station, Tsim-sha-sui, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

We are informed that the result of the Short-hand examination held at the St. Joseph's College last October has just come to hand. 8 boys obtained second class certificates, and 4 obtained speed certificates. J. Thuan obtained a full certificate of proficiency.

THE CASE was confined at the Magistracy this afternoon in which Abram Moon is charged with certain alleged offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

THE CHINAMAN who was arrested at Macao the other day for a robbery committed in the Colony, this morning appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, before whom extradition proceedings were instituted by Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson. Prosecution stated that the prisoner spoke of a certain party as being his confederate and after explaining the Extradition Ordinance obtaining at Macao, the magis was remanded.

ROWING.

V.R.C. SCRATCH RACE.

The V.R.C. is holding a scratch four-oared race on February 5th. A notice has been put up on the Club board to that effect. The race is attracting quite a large number of competitors. We understand the race will be from Kellet Island to North Point. The entries will close on Thursday, 31st last, and crews will be picked the following day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph". Sir.—My attention has been called to several references in the Press to what are described as "the internal dissensions" in the Navy League.

As such a statement is entirely without foundation, and likely to prove injurious to the League, may I be allowed to say that I am not aware of any dissension in the League whatever, and that the recent litigation was entirely a personal matter on the part of three members who had to pay the costs of their legal action, which they have now withdrawn.

The Navy League have been entirely re-organized and reconstituted with a subscription of £1,000 as the basis of membership; it is now stronger than it has ever been before, and has rapidly formed branches in districts never previously penetrated, and in which, up to its appearance, have had no knowledge of the meaning of the sea power to Great Britain and the Empire.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. YERBURGH,
PRESIDENT.

13, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.
9th December, 1909.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNMENT.**ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.**

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Pease Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Miss Eve Engleman is seeking to recover from Mrs. Lydia Prior the sum of \$443.50, for services rendered as governess in defendant's employ. Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. B. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, was for the defendant.

Mr. Hett stated that his friend yesterday served him with a police on the matter. The defendant's line of defence was justification of dismissal on two grounds—general behaviour and disobedience of lawful orders, but as must have particulars to show what the general behaviour was.

Mr. Dixon said that the parties had better be argued in Chambers.

Mr. Hett pressed his claim to be supplied with particulars.

Mr. Dixon—I will give it verbally if you like. His Lordship—(to Mr. Dixon)—I won't bind you.

Mr. Dixon—Very well, my Lord.

It was agreed to supply the particulars in writing to the plaintiff's solicitor.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

CANTON, 6th January.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a store room at Chup Yin Fong street, outside the Mun-Ming Moon gate, belonging to the Canton Arsenal, a workman was instantaneously killed and seven others seriously injured by an explosion which occurred while opening a keg of gunpowder. The injured men were removed to the Red Cross Society for medical treatment.

PRIRACY.

On the 31st ultimo a cargo-boat laden with a number of cases of kerosene oil belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company of Canton, was help up by robbers when on her way to Fow Kong. The oil was carried away by the pirates. The Company has reported the occurrence to the Viceroy through their consul.

OPIUM SMOKING.

From the 7th moon to the end of the 11th moon over two hundred of the opium smokers who were admitted to the anti-opium refuge in Tin Kwan Lane street for medical treatment have given up the opium smoking habit.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

To cope with the proposals started by the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, the students of the Government Normal College at Canton has formed a Club with the object of raising subscriptions from their school-fellows towards the funds for the redemption of the national debt. They ruled that each of their members be required to pay a subscription of 10 cents a month, or more as he pleases. The amount of money expected to be derived by the Student's Club is trifling, but their sentiment of patriotism is worthy of emulation.

MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

A MAGNAN MOUS. PLAINTIFF.

Ganda Slogh, an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, brought an action before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court this morning against J. M. Haughton and another in which he claimed \$50, amount due under a promissory note.

Marie Cordeiro, the second defendant, stated that she had paid \$10 on account of monthly instalments but did not get any receipt for the payments.

At this point the plaintiff announced that he would prefer the evidence of the first defendant, to whose sworn testimony plaintiff was willing to stick, his faith and forego the amount alleged to be his due on account of no sworn to by the defendant.

The defendant went into the box and gave corroborative evidence, in the course of which he stated that the payments on account had been endorsed on the back of the promissory note but that no receipt was given for the payment.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for the defendants, said that Indian money-lenders were not in the habit of giving receipts for payments on account.

Plaintiff asked for judgment for the balance due, namely, the promissory note. Judgment was entered accordingly.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

BY THE BAND OF S.M.S. "EICHENHÖFST."

"Music hath charms" especially when its inspiring sentiments are produced by players who have mastered the magic power of otherwise mute instruments. Last night, lovers of music were provided with a veritable musical treat by the excellent band of S.M.S. "Eichenhöf" and those who missed the high-class concert missed one of the best orchestral combinations heard in the Colony for some considerable time. The concert was given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, who, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., Admiral von Ingeloh and A.D.C., Col. and Mrs. Dann and a party from Government House, arrived

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

HUEH RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has granted a conference to the representatives of the Hupeh Railway, at which they agreed to confer with the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance so as to prevent the raising of foreign loans.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

MINISTRY IN A DILEMMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

The representatives of Great Britain, America, Germany and France are pressing for the signing of the railway loan agreement on the one hand, while the representatives of the Hupeh Railway are protesting on the other.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications finds itself in the horns of a dilemma.

MACAO'S BOUNDARY.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

General Sir Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday and had a confidential conference.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, suggested that the question of the Macao boundary should be referred to The Hague Tribunal so that the friendly relations between the two countries may not be impaired.

The Waiwupu replied that China and Portugal could settle the matter amicably between themselves.

HOCKEY.

BOYS' OWN CLUB vs ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The B. O. C. hockey team will play their first match against the Royal Engineers tomorrow afternoon at the Military Ground 4 p.m. The B. O. C. will be represented by:—D. Dorward, C. Summers, H. J. White, A. R. Ellis, I. E. Chudut, H. Goldenberg, Y. Abbas, A. S. Ellis, I. L. Goldenberg, S. Jexand and E. Ruymond.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Only two matches have been fixed for to-morrow afternoon in the second division; the other two have been put off to the end of the season owing to the "Buffs" being out camping.

The fixtures are:—

Lusitano Recreation Club vs. 83rd Co. R. G. A. at Causeway Bay 4 p.m. Referee Sapper Scarlet, R. E.

87th Co. R. G. A. vs Moslem Recreation Club, at the Military Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee Corp. Kelly.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB "A" vs. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong "A" team in their League fixture against the Civil Service to-morrow afternoon at Happy Valley, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—

Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Messrs. O. J. Barnes, E. C. Hagen, J. Hall, E. Irving, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith, A. R. Lowe, A. Mackenzie and H. S. Sweeting. Reserves, Rev. H. R. Wells and Mr. R. F. Long.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB vs. BUFFS.

The Craigengower Cricket Club will meet the "Buffs" to-morrow afternoon at the Military Ground to play off their League match. The Craigengower's team is as follows:—

L. E. Lammet, G. A. Hancock, F. Lammet, J. D. Morris, S. B. Battilawa, H. W. Peterson, L. A. Rose, R. A. Carvalho, Vivian, R. Pennington and Curry.

POLICE C.C. vs. TELEGRAPH & DOWDLY'S C.C.

The following have been chosen to represent the Telegraph and Dowdly's C.C. in the League Match against the Police to-morrow afternoon at Happy Valley.

R. B. Beattie (Captain), J. D. Auld, E. G. Birrell, C. T. Rose, A. R. Luckie, W. Mansfield, E. Matson, E. G. May, C. E. Shields, W. Womhouse and A. H. Young.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Sir Matthew Nathan, late Governor of Natal, is expected back from South Africa early in January to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Post Office.

Although comparatively a young man—he is forty-eight—Sir Matthew has served his country in various ways in many distant and little-known "corners" of the world, in all of which he has left a marked impression and a reputation as a vigorous administrator who let no grubs grow under his feet. Whether in Persia, China, or Africa he has displayed remarkable powers of adaptation, and a perfect genius for mastering local detail.

As Administrator in Sierra Leone (1899-1903), as Governor in Hongkong (1903-1907) and Natal (1907-1909), Sir Matthew won the respect and admiration of all classes and races for his tact, impartiality, and quick insight as regarded all local problems.

He is above all a soldier, and before he came forward as an administrator he did good service for the Royal Engineers, of which body he is now a lieutenant-colonel. While in Hongkong he fired the military enthusiasm of the older men in that tight little outpost of Empire, and was instrumental in the organisation of a Volunteer Reserve Association, open only to those men too old for the ordinary volunteers. Training in marksmanship was the sole aim of the association, and Sir Matthew persuaded many elderly gentlemen who previously, so to speak, knew not one end of a gun from another, to attend the weekly practice at the range, and render themselves competent to defend their families and property in event of emergency.

HIS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

in the engineers gave him authority in matters of transport, and it did not take him long to realise that the most effective missionaries in China are railways. He arrived in Hongkong at a time when the problem of a railway from Canton to Kowloon (the mail road immediately opposite the island of Hongkong), was most acute, and when public opinion was beginning to rebel against the delay in starting the work for which a concession from the Chinese had been obtained. Observing how the future of Hongkong, if not exactly in danger, was being affected by the delay (to say nothing of British prestige, or "face," as the Chinese say), Sir Matthew made strong representations locally and in England. The result was the raising of the necessary loan, and, before he left Far East for Natal, Sir Matthew had the satisfaction of seeing the first sod cut for the railway works. He is remembered in Hongkong as "the railway Governor."

Sir Matthew is thoroughness incarnate, and if he is a

HARD-HEADED MAN OF BUSINESS

he is none the less a stickler for official etiquette. He dropped, at least one little amusing bombshell into the Hongkong dove-cote. There is a courtesy title of "honourable" for members of the Legislative Council, and until Sir Matthew's regime as Governor, each member was styled "the Hon. So-and-so." The new Governor had scarcely settled at Government House before a hint was dropped that such titles were incorrect and that in future, instead of "Hon. So-and-so," the reading must be "Hon. Mr. So-and-so." Neighbouring Crown Colonies made fun of the matter at the time, but Sir Matthew stuck to his point, and, to this day, "honourable master" is applied to members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, whatever may be the practice elsewhere.

A PASSION FOR HYGIENE

is another of Sir Matthew-Nathan's traits; and he found considerable opportunity for exercising it in plague-ridden Hongkong. Geography is another of his "weaknesses." He adopted a note-worthy method, during his governorship, of promoting a wider study of these two subjects among the rising generation. It was his practice to act as distributor of prizes at dozens of schools, native and otherwise; but, instead of making the conventional speech, he almost invariably read a paper on hygiene or travel. As he has travelled more than most men, and with eyes and ears well open, these latter papers were always deeply interesting. At the end he would draw from his coat tails some famous travel-book, and ask the headmaster to present it to the boy who had gained most marks in the study of geography. He always held that maps were the most interesting "stories" published, and, properly considered, full of romance and details to stimulate imagination.

This being so, Sir Mathew should find his new duties at the Post Office very interesting. Doubtless he will bring his imagination and personality to bear on the work, as he has done in the other spheres in which he has so well served his country.

Sir Mathew is not the only distinguished member of the Jewish family whose name, he bears. He has a brother who leads the engineering world in China. The only fault of Sir Mathew as a Governor was the fact that he was unmarried, and was thus handicapped as regards the social life at Government House. Nevertheless, the functions during his administration are remembered for their charm and brilliance.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM AGAINST A LADY.

Before Mr. Justice Goempert, Prison Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, S. Greenfield, of Pedder's Street, sued Miss Rose White for the purpose of recovering the sum of \$300, being amount due under a promissory note.

When the case was mentioned, it was discovered that the defendant was not present in the Court-room.

Plaintiff stated that \$300 had been advanced under a promissory note and \$100 was paid on account. The sum of \$300 therefore remained still owing.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:

Business during the week under review has been much restricted by reason of the New Year holidays, but stocks generally have maintained their position. The new year opened cheerfully with rather a buying tendency. Rubbers have experienced a sharp rise all round and a very large business has been done. Our market has responded to the increased confidence displayed in London, and from the rise in the price of Hard Fine Paper to 7/-, it would appear likely that profits now being made by producing companies are not likely to be seriously diminished, for some time to come.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady at \$1,000, at which they can possibly be had. The London quotation is £91-10s. Nationals can be placed at \$65.

Marine Insurances.—Cantiques are steady at \$145. North China are obtainable from the North at Tls. 115. Uidons have again been placed at \$1,000, and more are wanted. Yangtze is quiet at \$20.

Fine Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$18, but Hongkong Fires are unchanged.

Shipping.—China and Manilas continue on offer at \$8. Douglasses are also quiet at \$33, without buyers. Further sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macau Steamboats have taken place at \$32, closing in demand. Indo-Chinas are wanted locally at \$63. In the North, there are sellers at Tls. 47. Shell Transports have weakened to 66/5, but required for the rate.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been a firm market, and after sales at \$157, \$178 and \$188 are wanted at this latter rate. Luxons are neglected at \$21. Perak Sugars, have strengthened and buyers in the North have offered Tls. 355.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have eased down to Tls. 18 at which price there are sellers. Raubs continue to decline, and at the close, sales are reported at \$34. Headwaters are quoted buyers at a small premium of 50 pesos cents.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have weakened to \$50, but buyers prevail at the rate. Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$10, are in demand. There are sellers of Shanghai Docks at the slightly reduced rate of Tls. 724 ex the dividend of Tls. 24 per share paid on the 6th inst. Hongkow Wharves are easier, with sellers in the North at Tls. 130.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels, old and new, are wanted at \$72 and \$45 respectively, but none are obtainable at the rates. Humphreys Estates are on offer at \$102, Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$102, and West Points at \$14.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$6. Ewos ruled strong in the North during the early part of the week with buyers at Tls. 147, but at the close are easier at Tls. 138. Other stocks under this heading we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand from Shanghai, Internationals Tls. 75, Lau Kung Mow Tls. 101, and Sochees Tls. 425.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers are in demand at \$6. Bales of China Provisions have been effected at \$91 and more can possibly be placed. Green Island Cements have found buyers at \$71 and more can be placed. Philippines are first at \$91. In the early part of the week, Langkats were wanted at Tls. 960, but at the close a reaction has taken place and buyers only, offer Tls. 940. Sumatras are in favour at Tls. 155.

Rubbers.—Anglo-Malays have been the medium of a fair business at advancing rates up to Tls. 17. Bajowies have improved to \$83 but have been unobtainable at that figure. Sales of Castileas have taken place at the improved rate of 60/- at which they close steady. Damansaras have been sold at 96/6. Golcondas are wanted at 63/- Highlands and Lowlands have changed hands at 75/- and more are wanted. Kamunings have been the medium of a fair business at 4/5. Kuala Lumpurs have shown a considerable advance on last week's quotation and as high as 142/- has been reached, but at the close there are sellers at 130/- after numerous sales, at various rates. Linggis are inquired for at 27/- Ledbury have changed hands at various rates up to 57/6, and more are wanted. The partly paid shares have been sold at 31/6. Seungei Kapas have advanced to 75/- buyers. Cherars have been dealt in at \$7, while Pojams are on offer at \$81. A fair business has been done in London Asiatic's advancing rates up to 72/6, at which they close firm. Glencalys have found buyers at \$10 (Straits). Lumuts have buyers at 5/- premium.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1.91 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1900.

At the close of our last circular for the mail str. Delta on the 25th December, we reported that the tendency of our market was decidedly weak. We now have to report that this weakness became more pronounced during the early part of the fortnight under review, and in consequence, prices gave way some \$2.

This continued advance of American cotton however, which apparently is daily becoming the governing factor of the Bombay market, has considerably strengthened the Bombay shippers, who have latterly shown a decided firmness.

These facts have had some effect on this market, compelling the dealers to submit to existing conditions and to come forward with whatever country orders they have been holding back, with the result that the decline of \$2 established early in the fortnight has now been recovered. The demand, however, is confined to immediate requirements and necessarily small. We close with a strong market but a meagre business.

No. 66 & 68.—A very small business is to be had.

No. 106 and 121.—An almost nominal business only has transpired in these two counts at the reduction mentioned above.

No. 105.—A few bales, of two or three mills, were booked at \$1 lower than our last quotation.

No. 102.—Whatever demand exists in our market appears to be principally for this count, the recovery of \$2 reported above affecting only a few favourite tickets.

Total sales 3,000 bales.

Upsold stocks estimated at 17,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godowns, and to arrive 18,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Dewaha* and extra str. *Tolomi Mars* from Bombay, and str. *Kumang* and A. *Apcar* from Calcutta have brought 2,200 bales for Hongkong, and 7,500 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. amount to about 600 bales.

Shanghai.—The market in that port has been reported quite dull, but in the last 2 or 3 days there are signs of some inquiry.

Japanese Yarn.—The market for this yarn appears to be absolutely closed.

Local Mill.—Nothing done.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal during the fortnight two or three parcels changed hands at \$32, this being \$1 lower than previous quotations.

Total sales of about 250 bales, are reported.

Stock on hand are about 200 bales.

Chinese Cotton.—No sales or stocks.

Quotation, new Bengal at \$31 to \$35 Chinese \$33 to \$17 per picul.

Rupess T/T 1334. Sterling D/D 1/9 2/16.

Shanghai T/T 741.

Rupess D/D 1334. Sterling 4m/st 1/9 2/16 Japan 87.

Bar silver 24 3/16.

Since closing our remarks some further business has transpired at prices higher than our quotations.

POLISHWALLA AND KOTWALLA, Cotton and Yarn Brokers.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

MUSKETRY COURSE, KING'S PARK RANGE.

Saturday, January 8th, at 2 p.m., all units.

Sunday, January 9th, at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

No. 4 Company.

Sunday, January 16th, at 2 p.m. No. 1 Company.

Dress uniform with side-arms.

DRILLS AT HEADQUARTERS AT 5.30 P.M.

Monday 10th, Wednesday 12th, and Friday,

14th January Maxim Gun drill; Artillery and Infantry units.

QUARRY R.V.Y AT 5.15 P.M.

Thursday, 13th January, Maxim gun drill.

Engineers Company, Wednesday 12th at 6 p.m. at West Fort, Kowloon, technical drills.

JOINED:

Mr. E. Living joined the Corps on the 31st

December, 1900, assigned Corps No. 114 and posted to the Infantry Company.

Events Coming.

Friday, 7th January.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPIRE LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. "EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 29TH. "EMPIRE OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, FEB. 25TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 26TH.

"EMPIRE OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.

"EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH. "Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamers, as shown above. The "Empresses of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) \$75, round.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan; and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.

Via New York.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. CRAUDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
MANILA "YUNSANG" ... FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE } FOOKSANG } ... FRIDAY, 21st Jan., Noon.
& MOJI } KUTSANG } ... SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG } ... TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, LATSANG } ... TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 5th to 14th 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila on the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4, Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

General Managers.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "HANYANG" 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHIENHUA" 9th Daylight.
HOIHOI & HAIPHONG "SIANG" 9th 10 A.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE "CHANGSHA" 10th 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO "NAI CHANG" 10th 4 P.M.
MANILA "TAMING" 11th 3 P.M.
ZAMBOANGA, CEBU & ILOILO "KAIFONG" 12th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENHAR" 13th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "AHUAI" 13th Daylight.
MANILA "TRAE" 18th 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "LINA" 19th 4 P.M.

MANILA CARNIVAL—5th to 14th FEBRUARY.

S.S. "Taming" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "Taming" sails from Manila on 15th ibid. for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked largely for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chuen, Liang, Chinshu), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45, single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 7th January, 1910.

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HONGKONG—MANILA.**CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUBI	3140	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Noon.
LAFO	3140	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910.

[10]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE**TO NEW YORK,****VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL**

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**FOR NEW YORK:**

For Freight and Passage Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909.

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HONGKONG KAISHA.

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Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**LIMITED.****PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.****THE Steamers**

"PEMBROKESHIRE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE" offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £35

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1910, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Not adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG****FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE**

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SUZURE	6,252	S. Shotton	10th Jan.
OCEAN	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.
AMERICA	6,252	J. Mathis	10th March
ASIA	4,303	J. Boyd	7th April

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Floro and Rubattino United Companies).**STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSENA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA; also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking cargo on through Rakes to PERSIAN GULF and BAUDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI," Captain Dioli, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.**FOR MARSELLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.****THE Steamship**

"PEMBROKESHIRE," Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above about 25th January.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIS & CO. Corrected to noon : later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	INCREASEMENT BETWEEN AT PRESENT QUOTATION AND PREVIOUS YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$25	{ \$1,560,000 \$16,000,000 \$20,000,000}	\$2,001,810	\$2,001,810	Interim of 5/- for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 4/- = \$227/-	4 %	\$2,000 sales London, 1/9, 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,075	7	5	4/-	5/-	5/-	5/- (London 3/6) for 1909	...	5/- buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$114,181 \$102,70 \$185,000}	\$30,552	None	5/- for 1908	7 %	\$245 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	5	{ \$1,500,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000}	Tls. 207,573	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 112/-
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000}	\$1,454,901	\$1,454,901	Final of \$1/- making \$147 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	54 %	\$900 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$294,405 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	\$7,637	\$7,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$230
FIRE.									
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	\$375,342	\$375,342	5/- and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,434,773}	\$3,687,711	\$3,687,711	5/- for 1907	72 %	\$370 sellers
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	\$1,038	\$1,038	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,434,773}	Nil	Nil	2/- for year ending 30/6/1908	...	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	\$21,170	\$21,170	Lottery of \$1/- for account 1909	78 %	\$32 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	41,755	41,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9/11/16 = \$3, 1/4/-	...	\$63 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	4/-	4/-	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	468,517	468,517	Final of 5/- for 1906 and interim of 4/- for 1/6/1909	66/6 buyers	\$26 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$148,668 \$158,803}	58,121	58,121	\$1/- for year ending 10/4, 1909	4 %	\$144
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$16,848}	Dr. 55,858	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31/12/08	34 %	\$158 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	None	Dr. 51,601	Dr. 51,601	\$3 for 1907	...	\$21 sellers
Pearl Sugar Cultivation Com. Ltd. Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31/12/09	...	Tls. 355 buyers
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd	1,000,000	4/-	4/-	{ \$175,000 \$12,289}	£1,425	£1,425	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 15 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	18/10	18/10	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,371}	Dr. £1,192	Dr. £1,192	No. 12 of 1/- = 4/- cents	...	\$51 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$18,956	Dr. 57,421	57,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31/12/08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd	60,000	\$55	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$16,806 \$10,000 \$10,000}	None	None	None	...	\$61 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd	50,000	\$5	\$50	{ \$88,442 \$221,000}	Tls. 145,162	Tls. 145,162	Interim of \$1/- for account 1909	...	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,-00 Tls. 185,00}	Tls. 6,361	Tls. 6,361	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 31/12/09	64 %	Tls. 75 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	Tls. 22,818	Tls. 22,818	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 130 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd	25,000	Tls. 12	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$15	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29/2/09	58 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15	324,441	324,441	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$15 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$15,000 \$15	519,273	519,273	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	\$175 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$15,000 \$1	526,475	526,475	Interim of \$1/- for account 1909	64 %	\$100 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$15,000 \$15,281}	55,486	55,486	60 cents for 1908	78 %	\$76 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	None	5278	5278	\$1/- for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,518,045 Tls. 300,000 None}	Tls. 142,404	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	61 %	Tls. 120 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	None	51,968	51,968	Interim of \$2/- for account 1909	81 %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 150,000 \$10	Dr. 10,998	10,998	Tls. 11 for year ending 31/10/9	81 %	Tls. 141 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 40,008 \$40,000}	59,551	59,551	40 cents for year ending 31/7/08	...	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Dr. 6,373	6,373	Tls. 74 for year ending 31/12/05	...	Tls. 75
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	None	Dr. 4,820	4,820	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 101
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 15,172	Tls. 5,922	5,922	Tls. 5 for 1906	...	Tls. 423
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	15,500	6648	6648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10
China Biscuit Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	15,500	Nil	Nil	2/- for 1908	10 %	\$12
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	15,500	571	571	50 cents for year ended 28/2/06	...	\$6 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd	135,000	\$1	\$1	15,500	66,138	66,138	80 cents for 1908	64 %	\$61 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	55	15,500	58,407	58,407	8/- for year ending 31/7/09	81 %	\$76 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	15,500	51,893	51,893	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	81 %	\$76 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	15,500	53,756	53,756	8/- cents for year ending 31/12/08	81 %	\$76 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	15,500	570	570	1/- d. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29/2/09	6 %	\$62 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	15,500	57195	57195	Interim of \$2/- for account 1909	10 %	\$62 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd	60,000	\$10	\$10	15,500</td					

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8078

萬大廿一十年元月

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

五界通 號七月正英港香

SIX P.M. ANNUAL
SINGAPORE, FEBRUARY

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BIRTHS.

On December 21, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Miller, two daughters.

On December 26, 1909, of Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Wroe, a son.

On December 26, 1909, at Shanghai, Mrs. M. W. Loshell, of a son.

On Tuesday, December 28, 1909, at Shanghai, Mrs. H. Heriford, of a son.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jourdan, son; Edward Paul.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Ruton Viccico, a son.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of F. A. Sampson, of a daughter.

On December 31, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Head, a daughter (Stillborn).

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, Mrs. T. F. W. Mumford, of a son.

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Robert P. Whitham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Christmas-day, 1909, at Shanghai, Walter Harry, elder son of Arthur W. Garwood, Esq., of Norwich, to Gertrude Alice, younger daughter of Elijah Thomas Bailey, Esq., of Norwich, England.

On December 30, 1909, at Yates Home, Robert Thomas Bryan, D.D., to Mamie Salle.

DEATHS.

Dec. 3, at London, Jean Jardine, daughter of D. Landis, aged 11 months.

On December 25, 1909, at Shanghai, Lucy Borison, aged 3 years (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Borison, T. M. Customs), of scarlet fever.

At Shanghai, George Read Fawcett, late member of "Hongkong Company," Shanghai Volunteer Fire-Brigade.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(3rd January)

Once again, the staid and respectable P. and O. Steam Navigation Company has held its annual meeting with Sir Thomas Sutherland in the chair. Of course we read the old story of valiant endeavour and hard times, but the shareholders have little to complain about in receiving a nine per cent. dividend. No doubt they would have preferred more, but, in face of the strenuous competition which exists in the shipping world it can only be said that the P. and O. Company have done very well indeed. Twelve months ago, as the chairman said, there was a glut throughout every part of the world, especially in the great ports in the Far East, and they themselves had almost a small fleet of ships laid up in London. They therefore brought forward an appeal to the foreign services with which

they were in competition. A Japanese company had just placed eleven steamships in the trade between Japan and England and the Continent of Europe. They were not built steamships, although they were excellent vessels, but they were given a subsidy of £35,000 a year, or £20,000 more than the British Government paid to the P. and O. Company for their service to India, to China, and to Australia. Shipowners were instinctively freetraders, they might, he thought, congratulate themselves on the results of the year's working; it was largely due to the varied character of the company's business, which was never bad on all points, and to the safe navigation of their fleet. They had sold during the past year five of their older steamships. These cost originally £650,000 odd, and they realized £450,000. That demonstrated the necessity of a liberal appropriation for the purpose of depreciating the value of ships from the first moment they came into existence in their service, and it also showed the over-taxation to which shipowners were made liable in the present day. It can be imagined that when Sir Thomas Sutherland reached this stage the shareholders pricked up their ears to hear something about that terrible Budget, which is supposed to be the cause of the fall in Consols, the snowstorms, the earthquakes, and the crisis in Morocco, to say nothing of the opium habit, the cost of spirituous liquors in Hong Kong, and the establishment of a non-sectarian university, and the speaker obliged the unfortunate nine per cent. dividend-earners to this extent. Taxation, he said, of which they had all been hearing a great deal, was a highly progressive science in the present day, and all owners of property must be thankful, not for being taxed, but for having any property left. And the ribald rascals laughed. The company's present fleet had cost them £9,250,000. In the balance-sheet was added the value of four very costly vessels the sum being £1,250,000 and that had the effect of raising the book cost of the entire fleet to the extent of about 35s. per ton. But if they allowed for their cash reserves against that, they would find that the ships, including the new vessels, stood at £6,45.4d. per ton. That was certainly a very moderate figure for modern and costly ships, which originally cost £3,125,6d. per ton. The company had extended their services in various directions. They had made an experimental extension on certain voyages of their ships from Australia to New Zealand which, he hoped, would be a highly popular movement in the Dominion of New Zealand. Then there was a decided improvement in their service to Japan by linking up a fast fortnightly line between Shanghai and Yokohama, which he believed would be the means of bringing more "grist to their mill." They had also added many other ports to their itinerary. The extension to these new places had reference to new trades which were being opened up in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements. In making the extensions which they had done the directors of that company realized that in these times of change they could not stand still, but must work in harmony with the progressive character of the present day. In the revenue account the most conspicuous feature was that under the heading of freight and miscellaneous earnings, amounting to £1,58,818, which only differed by the trifling sum of £1,263 from that of last year. The prospects in the freight market were better now than they had been for the last three years. At the present moment the company had no ships laid up, and if they should be so fortunate as not to have the East inundated with superfluous tonnage, they certainly might hope for an advance of revenue in this important part of their business this year. Their passenger returns showed better than freight returns in some respects. They amounted last year to £1,236,483 showing an improvement over the previous year of £63,000. There had been considerable disappointment in the Indian trade, owing to the fact that the tourist business, which was until the American crisis a very important factor of their work, had never resumed its activity. What the cause might be it was impossible to say. It might be that the feeling of unrest in India had something to do with it, but, he had no doubt that eventually they would recover that part of their business, for, after all, there was no country so interesting and so well worth visiting as India. Referring to the Siberian Railway route, he said it was shorter, especially for North China, and it was necessarily quicker than the sea route. There was a great development going on in the Far East. In China, Korea, Japan, Formosa, and the Straits Settlements there was a growing movement in trade, and they could only hope that sufficient traffic would be found to benefit not only the land line, but also the sea conveyance, which was certainly by far the more luxurious and the more comfortable of the two. It was not everyone who could endure the ennuis of a fortnight to three weeks in a railway carriage. Discussing the mail service subsidy, it would be seen, he said, that they had come down to bedrock. They were being paid £350,000 a year, against £340,000 under their late contract. At the time the subsidy in old times was fully 25 per cent. of their gross earnings, it was now less than 10 per cent., and the result was that they had not only come to bedrock, so far as this particular contract went, but it questioned very much whether the public would ever receive again the same service as the company were performing now as cheaply as they were doing. The conditions of their contract were far more severe than those which applied to the foreign services with which

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not show any violent fluctuations and in that respect it followed the same track as Hongkong.

"WATERING PLACES IN CHINA."

Many of those connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and most of those on the editorial staff of the journal published in the interests of students of tropical diseases have been either closely connected with Hongkong or have a working knowledge of its general conditions. Naturally, when questions of health in China crop up at they do at every meeting, Sir Patrick Macdonald and Mr. James Cantlie have a good deal to say with regard to Hongkong and so the interests of the city Colony are kept well to the forefront. In the Journal it is possible on occasions to discover the views of Mr. Cantlie expressed with no little vigour, for it is one of the charms of medical literature that when plain, practical, matter-of-fact things have to be discussed the medical man will suffer no boasting about the bush. He would rather be wrong than indefinite. And so goes for his opinions hammer and tongue and lay down the law with all the vigour of an Old Bailey judge. The latest question to arise is that relating to mineral spas in tropical countries. The writer in the article in question, which appears as an editorial, considers it peculiar that so little should be heard about "watering" places in tropical countries or of natural mineral wells and waters. It was right here, as the York says, that we expected some of the staff of editors to interpolate—What about Hongkong? But not a trumpet call or a funeral note, so to speak, on the subject. We pass on thinking that in due course the writer will be pulverised when he has come to an end of his theories. He goes on to say that one would have expected that in Asia, Africa and the Archipelago—what Archipelago he refers to we have not the slightest idea for there are at least half a dozen which might come under the term "the" archipelago—medicinal waters endowed with curative properties of wide repute would have been as well known and patronised as they are in Europe. Yet he proceeds, except for Japan, it is not so. Here we pause for a moment to ask the question: Has the writer never heard of the hot water springs at Macao, where you have only to jump in and all diseases are swept away for ever and a day? For the matter of that, has he never heard of the wonderful medicinal baths in Hongkong, situated at Wanchai, Found Lane, Second Street and Sheng Fung Lane? Is it not a fact that in 1907 no fewer than 300,000 visitors patronised these waters which are provided free by paternal if not grand-motherly Government, no less than for taking a trip to the Wanchai Spa? As for South China it simply swarms with medicinal tubs, but people are so accustomed to the sight of water in these parts that they do not think the subject a fit one for general conversation. In fact it is not quite decent to be continually harping upon what one eats and drinks and how often he washes his skin, and what benefit he derives from his tub and so forth. In Hongkong we seldom refer to water at all, although what with a duty on intoxicating liquors and the price of soda water going up and up being cut off the list and one thing or another we shall soon have to face the worst and examine into this question of what water really is and where it can be obtained cheapest. Of course we are all aware that there is a sort of water in the harbour, but that is mainly for the use of hydrographers who can tell the force of typhoons by throwing bread on the waters, or some such thing and for the benefit of picnickers who wish to visit Gin Drinker's Bay. But now we are speaking of water which is "neither half in half nor a quarter or two but the regular royal thing." Perhaps when we are really pushed we shall consult Mr. Frank Brown on the subject and he will doubtless tell us where to get that aqua pura which he so persistently talks about month after month. But to return to the question about mineral spas and watering places. The writer after asking why people at home do not hear much about medicinal wells in the tropics asks half a dozen questions, purely for the purpose of tantalising his readers and he says: "It is because the natives of these countries have few ailments requiring medicinal waters than is the case in Europe. No doubt, gout, plethora, and congested livers from over-eating and over-drinking are ailments much less frequently met with amongst natives of Asia and Africa than of Europe. In Europe, the best drinker especially requires to periodically 'boozie drummily' German water, to make himself look fair and fat"; but in Asia and Africa malt liquors are practically not used by the natives, and consequently "drumly (muddy) waters" are not in request. It is because the wells and waters possessing medicinal properties are as yet unexploited and although they may exist in numbers and possess a local reputation, now for curing skin ailments, now for internal complaints, they have not gained the world-wide reputation that Ems, Aix, Bath, Carlsbad, Lourdes, &c., possess? It may be that as European civilisation, as it is termed, introduces champagne, port and beer into Asia and Africa, ailments of a plethoric nature will arise and the neighbourhood of the Hindoo-Khoss or Ruwenzori will be exploited by the Spa proprietor; for as the dock is found near the nestle, so is the "creative" water found near by the dwellings of the victims of excess. Undoubtedly, at this stage we should ejaculate "Hear, hear," without either knowing or caring very much what we are talking about. But a fine rounded sentence which seems to promise mountains of money and cascades of cash deserves adequate recognition. The editorial, so far, has proceeded placidly enough—and, remember, it is an editorial printed in leader type in the leader column. We explain that to show that it is an editorial and not a quack advertisement. And so we read that the mineral water wanted is ferruginous water, if the iron is present in a condition that admits of being absorbed. The Japanese, as usual, are ahead in this matter; they have several medicinal waters, the virtues and chemical properties of which are well known. The sulphur baths of Japan have a wide reputation, and the hot water springs in several parts of the islands are held in high repute for skin ailments and especially for leprosy. Nor are they behind in exploiting ferruginous waters. Now we are coming to the point, and me throw in without further suggestion: "What is known as 'Tansen' is gradually gaining a world-wide reputation. 'Tansen' water contains a soluble carbonate of iron, and resembles in composition Schwabach water. 'Tansen' however, possesses the virtue that it can be bottled and shipped, and the carbonate of iron does not fall out of solution, as is the case with Schwabach water, when it is attempted to extract it. In the chlorophyll of young trees, it is assumed, whether due to malaria or so-called 'climate' and in the convalescent stage of any one of the many tropical climates in which iron is indicated, 'Tansen' has proved to many medical men in practice in the Far East, a valuable therapeutic asset. Tansen is a pleasant-taste water and well-agreeable method of introducing iron into the system. We need go no farther. The journal has started to boom." Tansen, and why not?

The only objection might come from the rivals of Mr. Clifford Wilkins, but that gentleman is well able to fight his own battles. We would only point out, in conclusion, what a number of points are to be found in a short article in a professional paper which the general public is not likely to see in a blue moon.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

"BRITISH ADVISERS RECOMMENDED."

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

The British Government has recommended to the Central Government two officials as advisors to the Navy Board.

The Government has referred the recommendation to Prince Shun Pui-lap, the special commissioner, who has not yet reported on the recommendation.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

PRINCE SU'S EXAMPLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

Seeing that the gentry of various Provinces are making contributions to the National Debt Redemption Fund, Prince Su has decided to head the list with a large sum of money so that his example may serve as an incentive to the people.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

FORTHCOMING INVESTIGATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

Censor Chun Hing-kwei memorialized that another high official should be deputed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It was decided to leave the matter to the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI AGAIN DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th January.

Censor Kung Cheung-lum has denounced Tsai Nai-huang, the Shanghai Taotai, for taking an interest in a commercial newspaper; a fact which has given rise to public discussion, lowered the prestige of the Government, besides being detrimental to the interests of the people and retarded the progress of constitutional government.

An Imperial edict has been issued directing Viceroy Chang Jen-chun to inquire into and deal with the matter.

SALT SUPERVISORS.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th January.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Finance to appoint Salt Supervisors for all the Provinces in the same way as Financial Supervisors.

HUPEH RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOAN OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th January.

On the 3rd inst. the representatives of the Hupeh Railway presented a petition to the Ministry of Posts and Communications protesting against the raising of foreign loans and urging that the railway might be managed by the people themselves.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

PRINCE REGENT'S CONTRIBUTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th January.

In view of the fact that the people have originated the idea of redeeming the national debt, the Prince Regent has offered to contribute the equivalent of a half-year's allowance of his own towards the Redemption Fund.

NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

ARRIVAL AT BERLIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th January.

Prince Shun Pui-lap, the naval commissioner, has telegraphed ad-

vising that he was due to arrive at Berlin to-day.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 4th January.

Lung Kim-cheong, who has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is to leave for Canton by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Kwangtze.

The commissioner is accompanied by two European engineers.

CANTON SALT MONOPOLY.

PROTEST FROM AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th January.

Telegrams have been received from the Chinese residing in America and Australia protesting against the granting of the Salt Monopoly in the Kwangtung Province.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th January.

The Prince Regent has again given peremptory instructions for holding a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

HUPEH RAILWAY

QUESTION OF FOREIGN LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th January.

The representatives of the Hupeh Railway, having memorialized the Ministry of Posts and Communications against the raising of foreign loans, have resolved to fight for their rights with their lives (if necessary), or secure the co-operation of all the other Provinces in their protest, in the event of the Ministry refusing to grant the prayers of the memorial.

SALT BUREAU.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th January.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Finance to establish a bureau for the control of affairs connected with salt, with An On-lan as director-general.

NATIONAL DEBT.

THE REDEMPTION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th January.

With reference to the proposed scheme for the redemption of the national debt, it is proposed that officials should contribute in proportion to their salaries, while the people should be left to contribute as they please.

HUPEH RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOAN OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has granted a conference to the representatives of the Hupeh Railway, at which they agreed to confer with the Waiwu and the Ministry of Finance so as to prevent the raising of foreign loans.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

MINISTRY IN A DILEMMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th January.

The representatives of Great Britain, America, Germany and France are pressing for the signing of the railway loan agreement on the one hand, while the representatives of the Hupeh Railway are protesting against the raising of foreign loans.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications finds itself in the horns of a dilemma.

MACAO'S BOUNDARY.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th January.

General Sir Joachim Macdonald, the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, called at the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs yesterday and had a confidential conference.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, suggested that the question of the Macao boundary should be referred to The Hague Tribunal so that the friendly relations between the two countries may not be impaired.

The Waiwu replied that China and Portugal could settle the matter amicably between themselves.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNNESS.

ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, Police Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Miss Eve Engle is seeking to recover from Mrs. Lydia Prior the sum of \$443.10, for services rendered as governess in defendant's employ. Mr. F. P. Hett, of Chambers, Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. G. Dixons, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, was for the defendant.

Mr. Hett stated that his friend yesterday served him with a notice on the matter. The defendant's line of defence was justification of dismissal on two grounds—general behaviour and disobedience of lawful orders, but he must have particulars to show what the general behaviour was.

Mr. Dixons said that the matter had better be argued in Chambers.

Mr. Hett pressed his claim to be supplied with particulars.

Mr. Dixon—Will give it verbally if you like.

His Lordship—(To Mr. Dixon)—I won't bind you.

Mr. Dixon—Very well, my Lord.

It was agreed to supply the particulars in writing to the plaintiff's solicitor.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Sir Matthew Nathan, late Governor of Natal, is expected back from South Africa early in January to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Post Office.

Although comparatively a young man—he is forty-eight—Sir Matthew has served his country in various ways in many distant and little-known "corners" of the world, in all of which he has left a marked impression and a reputation as a vigorous administrator who let no grass grow under his feet. Whether in Persia, China, or Africa he has displayed remarkable powers of adaptation and a perfect genius for mastering local detail.

He is above all a soldier, and before he came forward as an administrator he did good service for the Royal Engineers, of which body he is now a Lieutenant-colonel. While in Hongkong he fired the military enthusiasm of the older men in that tight little outpost of Empire, and was instrumental in the organisation of a Volunteer Reserve Association, open only to those men too old for the ordinary volunteers. Training in marksmanship was the sole aim of the association, and Sir Matthew persuaded many elderly gentlemen who previously, so to speak, knew not one end of a gun from another, to attend the weekly practice at the range and render themselves competent to defend their families and property in event of emergency.

HIS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE.

In the engineers gave him authority in matters of transport, and it did not take him long to realise that the most effective missionaries in China are railways. He arrived in Hongkong at the point of law raised by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., as to whether the plaintiff had the right of action in the case in which the President in Hongkong of the Basel Missionary Society brought an action against the editor and publisher of the Hongkong "Shaw's Re" Company, Limited, in which they sought to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in an article published in defendant's newspaper on the 24th December, 1908, was considered. It will be remembered that the case was heard before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury some time ago, when the subject of the

Two Kwang Provinces.

"WARNING OF DANGER AND LOSS."

MISCHIEVOUS PLACARDS.

The following notice professing to be an appeal issued "by the people" of Kwangtung Province" has been printed and is being widely circulated among students and others, says the *N.C. Daily News*. It is entitled "Warning of Danger and Loss of the Liang Kwang" and appeals to young men to its readers. The opening sentences declare that China's end is approaching, and that the Powers have demanded financial supervision as well as administrative control in China. The reason, it continues, is that finances are the vital essence of a nation, and administration the sovereignty of a country. Should these be in foreign hands, China will share the fate of Egypt and Korea, and her people will receive the designation "slaves of a dead country." The appeal says that this may have been foreseen since the conclusion of the compact by the four Powers. Interests and rights in Manchuria are devoured by Russia and Japan and the Japanese convention is opposed by the United States alone, who adopts this action to protect her commerce in China, and not through any love for the country. The circular appeals to the patriotism of the people to live a die with the two Kwang provinces. It then says that France and Germany have demanded railway rights in the whole province of Kwangtung and also for permission to station troops in Nanking; that the Government does not share these demands and Governor Chang is quite helpless. This has caused much agitation in men's minds, and military drills have been instituted in the normal schools. In the Jungs-hien district a

"DARK DEATH SOCIETY"

has been formed as a result. Germany's action is prompted by the Manchu's own complicity and the fact that the Powers will proclaim after it has been decided at the session of the Hague Conference next spring. France is now marking out the two Kwang provinces and asks to station troops at Nanking, so as to be quite prepared when the moment arrives for partition. "Will our blood-brothers await death with folded hands or will they stand to save the country? We know as heroic men, they will not submit quietly to death." The appeal then says that France has mobilized 200,000 African (sic) troops in the Tsching Bay and has dispatched 5,000 men to Lungchow with an intent to enter Nanking.

It then refers with approbation to a notification by the Superintendent of the School of Law and Politics, in which he called upon the people to enrol themselves for military drills, and exhorted them to stand for their Empire. The circular prints at the danger which would result to Kwangtung, if Kwangtung should suffer, and urges the students there and all readers to serve patriotism and adopt

"AN IRON BLOOD PRINCIPLE."

as that the situation in China may be saved; it concludes by calling upon every one to act and not rely upon mere words.

A second document of a similar nature reaches us from Kiangsu, and is said to emanate from a government school. Emissaries from the same and other schools are endeavouring to persuade the merchants of a certain town to join a boycott Japanese goods. The circular is headed—

Please read my warning that our Kiangsu is on the point of destruction.

Oh my countrymen! My own countrymen? Do you indeed know that our China is becoming a place for other countries to enslave their people? Do you indeed know my dearest and most beloved brethren are about to become slaves in a destroyed country? Some time ago we repeatedly received warnings that Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces were on the point of destruction. While, perhaps, this was not entirely correct, we have again just received telegrams from our people in Nanking saying: "The Powers at the Hague Peace conference have determined that they would divide our China's map. Matters are daily more and more urgent.

There is no outsider to help us; no one has devised means to protect us. So, to-day France has several myriads of soldiers on the border of Kwangsi and holds it. Russia has sent forward men, soldiers and threatens Mongolia. England has sent her navy to the neighbourhood of Hongkong. On the 21st of the 10th month (December 3) there suddenly appeared twenty United States' men-of-war; thirteen stopped at Shanghai, seven went to Silver Island at Quinsay, thus seizing the strategic points on the Yangtze. Japan does as she pleases in Manchuria.

It is especially not necessary to particularise. Each of the Powers protects its own sphere of influence and treats the matter as an open and accepted preparation to divide up "China." Before I finished reading this I could not help stamping my foot and crying and sighing that the destruction of my race in China is before my eyes. An empire once down cannot rise again. For a race destroyed there is no second birth. Poland has been swallowed up and though it makes vigorous efforts, it can never be free from Russia's bridle. Destroyed India, though it makes constant efforts to be independent, cannot escape the control of England. So since after we are overcome we are to be offered up as sacrificial animals, why not let us first take the blood of our necks and sprinkle it on our spears and shields? Man exists only in kingdoms. Who would not like to see his country prosper? Too bad, if the camp did a way to save it. Man continues only in races. Who has not the desire to protect his race? The only fear is he may not find a way to do it. My countrymen! My own countrymen, hasten to make plans and every preparation for what's coming great conflict. By no means sit idle and see your country being fattening field for other peoples; and so dogically give your bodies to others for slaves. Escape this and you, my countrymen and my fellow, will be exceedingly fortunate.

Written by Hsia Kwei Hoa (?)

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Captain H. H. D. Tohill has succeeded Captain W. O. Brophy at Chatham in the command of the armoured cruiser *Misaki*, which is refitting at Chatham before paying off from the First Cruiser Squadron and recommissioning with a new crew for service on the China Station as flagship of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Lambton, Commander-in-Chief, in place of the armoured cruiser *King Alfred*. Captain Brophy will enter on duties at the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, Second Naval Lord, in place of Captain R. F. Scott.

Major J. A. Tupman, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been posted to the *Minotaur*, flagship of the China Squadron, and Lieutenant P. Wilder, R.M.A., also joins the cruiser for service in connection with wireless telegraphy duties on the China Station. Major Tupman, who has served eighteen years in the R.M.L.I., was on the Qapaq Station during part of the Boxer War, and served as a special service officer and D.A.A.C. at Nanjingport (Qian's model with clasp). Lieutenant Wilder received his commission in the Royal Marine Artillery in 1898, and is a qualified interpreter in Japanese.

KOWLOON CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another twelve months gone. When one gives reflection to the incidents which occurred in 1909 one is inspired with awe to think what an eventful year it has been. At Hongkong, "I wonder how many New Year resolutions have been made to be broken?" Whether the year which has just dawned is going to bring good fortune, or disaster, in its wake time alone can tell, but I cannot do better than once again wish all my readers a "Happy New Year."

THE MAN FROM TIPPERARY.

It is said that an amusing adventure befell a local resident hailing from the Emerald Isle, from no less a place than Tipperary, on New Year's Eve. The worthy individual had left his digs at Hongkong and took a trip across the water to partake of the hospitality of some good folks at Kowloon and later, at an unearthly hour of the morning after, he had reached a dangerous state of jollity, he took the water. My meaning may, perhaps be clearer when I say that the worthy fellow somehow or other stumbled into a pool of shallow water, through which he waded for a considerable distance and thought he was swimming in a sea of whisky. Fortunately, he was rescued by some good sampan-people, who were surprised to find the victim emitting a series of splutterings and those weird noises beloved of Tim O'Malley. The good fellow's well-set features now relax into a strange smile when treated to friendly dissertation on the stories of mountaineers.

HOME GROWTHS.

Such incidents as these are bound to happen at certain times of the year, notably the festive season, especially in Hongkong, but some of these stories are in the nature of generalities and in such cases it is wise to take them with a pinch of snuff. At all events, the advent of the year of grace 1910 has been attended with as little strange incidents as was possible under the circumstances and the wolf was content to rest in the fold. I am not dealing with mixed metaphors, dear reader, and I don't wish to be misunderstood. I merely wish to escape the serious accusation of terminal inexcusables.

GRAVE TOPICS.

I notice that the grave (*sic*) topic of cemeteries and monuments are still being sustained with their usual vigour by the Sanitary Board. When will the local City Fathers tire of their refreshing subject? What with reports of Select Committees and wordy waratahs at the fortnightly meetings of the Board, it is about time that the subject was dropped. It would be appreciated by those dead and departed as well as by those who have not yet shuffled off this mortal coil and to whom the prospect of the grave can hardly be said to be exhilarating.

A MILKY QUESTION.

The other day, a couple of dairy-peoples brought before a local Magistrate for an alleged attempt to sell adulterated milk. What the outcome of the prosecution is to be I have no means of knowing but if the charges against the defendants contain any truth, it is up to the local authorities to start a vigorous campaign against the nefarious practice which is prevalent in almost all countries, as the health of the people is of primary importance. I am glad that the Medical Officer of Health has taken up the matt'r.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS MILKMAN.

While on this subject, I am reminded of the story of the milkman who boasted of a tender conscience. He was frequently accused by the good housewife of supplying milk which was not of the particular quality desired by the household. On one of these occasions the housewife accused the milkman of making rather frequent use of the house-tap, when the latter, with a serene nonchalance, replied that he had never once used the house-tap in his life for the purpose of increasing the value of his bill of lading. No, he did not use the house-tap but he used the village pump pretty frequently. That man's conscience didn't trouble him.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

The other day, I came across the following Babu effusion from scholastic sources. It is supposed to be an essay on the horse and is a gem in its way. Here it is:—"The horse is a quadruped with four legs. Excepting the tail and the luxuriant bairns appendages curveting the neck, all other components of body are glossy, like the human visage at the conclusion of the undergolng of the murderous shaving by the tonsorial artist. The shape is oblong. From the Bible, this animal is misfit for the edible purposes. Not caring this scriptural phenomenon, the horseflesh is a favourite of the English beef-eater in the time of the war. The Boer war was one of the astounding statistics. It has the two copious nostrums in the front of the proboscis, which emit the burning fire in the cold season, like the smoke of the thundering cannon. Its ears are shorter than a donkey and when it stands up, it is a disastrous signal for its rider. It can take its body from the one place to the other with the rapidity of the lightning when it pleases. Its eyes are hidden by two blinkers, which received its cognomen to prevent their eyes as to blinding. The portion of its tenuity is the saddle with the dual spurs—these latter are used for the sinful purpose of tickling the abdominal muscles when they get mischievous. The other decoration is the bit which is the newly-fangled machinery used when there is a shortage of victuals. It serves the like purpose for the equestrian brute that the rubber test utilized for the young baby. There are many kinds of horses. There are the Arab horses, which has a curvilinear neck and dances in a concealed fashion. Then there are the types of the horses known as the sorry nag. This is a wild beast and is only at London. There are the race horses who rub round a circular rotundity for the purpose to cause the people to be extra ordinary. Then there are the war-horses with all the glorified pomposness and fearful manners. The duty of this beast is to keep running and dying at regular intervals on the bayonets of the diabolical regiments. There are a million sorts of the other horses who are too multitudinous to catalogue in the present epoch. Like the canine dog, the horses are utilized and faithful animals to the biped man. One of the good horses will cost many ropes. I cannot make head or tail of the above composition.

CASUAL CRITIC.

The following Service Movements have been announced:

INDOOR:

- Assistant.....
- Remus J. L.
- Transfers.....
- Assistants.....

INDOOR:

- Rutherford E.K.A. Kinkiang to Shanghai.
- Castle T.A.M. Shanghai to Kinkiang.
- Shaw N.R.M. Shanghai to Dairen.
- Miyoshi M. Amoy to Hangchow.
- March G. F. Canton to Kongmou.

OUTDOOR AND COASTS:

- Ast. Examiner.....
- Wolf F. Shanghai to Nanking.
- and Officer.....
- Wade H.H. Liuking to Cauhoo.
- Act. and Officer.....
- Porter S. Cauhoo to Liuking.
- Leaves.....

INDOOR:

- Commissioner.....
- Lay A. Kipkang, from 1/1/1910.
- Outdoors:
- Cft. Tidesurveyor.....
- Syorth L.A. Cauhoo.
- Tidesurveyor.....
- Morrison A. Acticing.....
- McMahon J. Ichang.
- Withdrawals.....
- Outro: 1/1/1910.
- Examiner.....
- Gedwin A. A. Deceased 6/1/1909.
- Act. Examiner.....
- Paton H. G. Redged 31/12/1909.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NINGPO.

The *Shanghai Times* says:—Information reaches us that the extensive establishments of the Sisters of Charity in Ningpo, hospital, school and orphanage, was totally destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. There was absolutely no insurance on the property, and the loss is therefore a terribly heavy one on the poor Sisters and their helpless charges. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although there was a shrikage in 1907. The Grant British stocks have been increased during November from 1,781 tons to 7,174 tons, which latter total is 50 tons greater than a year ago, and 520 tons less than in 1907. Consumption in the United States is steadily expanding, the tyre makers in particular being increasing users of rubber. Stocks across the Atlantic are much smaller than on this side. It does not seem likely that the world's consumption will be outstripped by production for some time to come; hence all the rubber produced will probably be absorbed fast enough to prevent any permanent and serious accumulations.

The average of last year came out at 72,310 per lb, against 74,100 per lb, at the previous year.

OPEN AIR FRUIT MARKET.

SANITARY BOARD PROPOSAL.

The following correspondence relative to converting the triangular piece of Crown Land opposite the south face of the old Harbour Office into an open-air fruit market, was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting last Tuesday afternoon.

Hon. D. P. W.—I propose to recommend to Government that the triangular piece of Crown Land opposite the south face of the old Harbour Office be converted into an open-air fruit market. To do this it will be necessary to remove the present engine house, which appears to be out of repair; and also to divide up the ground and pull out the stalls proposed. When this has been done the stalls should be put up at tender. At present the hawkers there pay \$4 a month, and have huge stalls which should pay \$5 a month if necessary.

2. Before sending my recommendations I should like to know (1) whether you are prepared to shift the engine house. It is hardly ever used for the engine at present, but still if you want a place I suggest that a portion of Des Vaux Road Market be altered so as to make an engine house and coal store for the steam roller. (2) Whether this proposal would interfere with any future laying out of the roads in the neighbourhood. Even if it does we may as well regulate the stalls there meanwhile, and not allow the present encroachments.

E. C. WOLFE, H. S. D.

H. S. D.

9/9/09.

H. S. D.—I am in accord with you that this place should be straightened out and the hawkers crowded into lines and various attempts have been made in past times to do so. I trust you will be more fortunate in your efforts.

Mr. Chisham was against letting out this place to any particular individual and we have had repeated offers.

I think the roller but might remain. It is used, of course, but the roller is kept as busy as possible and is not always put to bed at night. The temporary Western market site for it is on this line and never convenient; it would cost \$100 to use up. A better site is at the end of that one in Connaught Road, but a new hot-

would cost \$250.

I think on the whole leave it where it is and arrange the plot like this.

P. H. N. JONES, D. P. W.

22/9/09.

TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN FIRM.

The decision of the Patent Bureau is published in the *Official Gazette* in the case of a petition filed by Messrs. C. Illies & Co., No. 54, Yokohama, for the invalidation of the registration of two trade-marks by K. Matsubara Kinen, of Kitahama, Osaka. The decision of the Patent Bureau is in favour of petitioners and the registration of the two trade-marks Nos. 33,879 and 33,880 for aniline dyes has been declared invalid.

It appears that the trade-marks in question held by respondent were registered on September 26th last year and were used for dyes, colours, and pigments, especially aniline dyes, while trade-marks identical with those in question have been used by the petitioner firm since about 1897 for aniline dyes manufactured by the Basle Aniline Colour and Extract Works of Switzerland, which were exported abroad, especially to Japan, before the Trade Mark Law came into operation. The marks were registered on June 1st and August 14th, 1897, respectively, and numbered 9,910 and 9,918.

Respondent maintained that the trade-marks held by the petitioner firm were registered by the petitioner firm were registered by the Illies Shokai on December 18th, 1896, while the Gomei Kaihatsu Co., Illies & Co. was not registered until December 14th, 1897. Legally the two firms in question are distinct, and as the Illies Shokai is not now in existence the present firm has not used the trade-marks continuously before and since the Trade Mark Law came into operation, as is required by the law.

In deciding the case the Patent Bureau rules that it is evident from the testimony given that the two trade-marks 9,910 and 9,918, identical with those numbered 33,879 and 33,880 registered by respondent, have been used in Japan for aniline dyes for many years past and are known to the public generally. The trade-marks held by respondent came under the category of No. 5 of Article II of the Trade Mark Law and their registration must therefore be invalidated in accordance with Article XI of the same law. For this reason the case is decided as mentioned.

RUBBER.

The *London and China Express* of December 1 reports:—

At the end of last week a different tone came over the market, which stiffened up considerably, partly due to reaction and also to restricted efforts of manufacturers to secure the entire output of some companies for 1910. This seems to indicate that the price of the crude article is unlikely to drop very much below present level.

During the week the prices of rubber shares, generally speaking, have risen, and this is a good sign, as it means that the investor, rather than the speculator, now dominates the market. Producing companies' dividends are now assured, and even if we have Plantation Rubber at a steady 60, 70, 80, 90, etc., next year in place of the meagre 10, 15, 20, 25, etc., of this year, the industry will be in a better position than ever before.

The new issues include the Loudon *Imperial* Rubber and Produce Estates, Limited, which has 1,514 acres under or in course of cultivation, and Molawork Brothers' Rubber Estates, Limited, a Ceylon proposition; the Sedanak Rubber Estates, Limited, in Johore; the Semaph Rubber Estates, in Province Wellesley; and the Lanzen (Java) Rubber Estates Company, Limited. The Bandoeng Rubber Estates is announced for issue in a few days.

The statistical position was somewhat modified last month. The Para receipts (including Pernambuco) were pretty liberal in November, namely, 4,643 tons compared with 3,430 tons in October, 3,600 tons in October, 4,600 tons in November. The aggregate Para receipts since July 1st are 19,300 tons, against 12,405 tons last year, 11,000 tons in 1907, 12,000 tons in 1906, and 11,200 tons in 1905. Production has thus been on the increase in 1908-9, although there was a shrinkage in 1907.

The Grant British stocks have been increased during November from 1,781 tons to 7,174 tons, which latter total is 50 tons greater than a year ago, and 520 tons less than in 1907.

Consumption in the United States is steadily expanding, the tyre makers in particular being increasing users of rubber. Stocks across the Atlantic are much smaller than on this side. It does not seem likely that the world's consumption will be outstripped by production for some time to come; hence all the rubber produced will probably be absorbed fast enough to prevent any permanent and serious accumulations.

The average of last year came out at 72,310 per lb, against 74,100 per lb, at the previous year.

There were twenty entries for this race.

1. E. Ching

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH.

LANDING AT BLAKE PIER.

6th Inst.

Early this morning the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamer *Dreadnaught* arrived at port from Singapore with His Excellency Major-General Sir J. D. French, Inspector-General of the Forces, on board. Maj.-Gen. French is accompanied by Brigadier-General Henderson and The Hon. M. V. B. Brett, A.D.C. Upon the arrival of the *Dreadnaught*, His Excellency General R. G. Broadwood, C.M., commanding the Forces in South China, in company with his aide-de-camp, Captain Heathcote, guarded the English mail and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Inspector-General and his suite landed.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of "The Buffs" was drawn up in front of the Duke of Connaught's statue at Blake Pier. The Guard was commanded by Major Finlay, while the colonel was in charge of another officer. Sir John French was received with the general salute and the regimental band, under Bandmaster Hewitt, struck a few bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency was introduced to the military officers, who had met at Blake Pier to welcome him to the Colony, by General Broadwood and after shaking hands with each one he proceeded to inspect the Guard, at the conclusion of which he complimented the commanding officer on their smart appearance.

Sir John French then got into a chair from Government House that had been in waiting for him and proceeded on an official visit to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, who was escorted by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to the Governor.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency is giving an official dinner at Government House on Saturday, the 8th instant, to which the following have been invited:—General Sir John French, Brigadier-General Henderson, Mr. Brett, Admiral von Ingenohl, Captain Mass, Captain Grasshoff, Captain Heuer, Mr. von Zastrow, General Broadwood, Captain Headcock, Captain Mrs. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Murray, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Gresson, Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mrs. and Miss Suttor, Admiral Sir Edward Lumley, Captain Clinton Baker, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lynn, Dr. and Mrs. Baird, Commander Fuller, Captain Lima, Captain Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Vorstsch, Mr. Bandow, Captain Haase, Commr. Volpicelli, and Captain Farquhar.

One of the last acts performed by General Sir John French before he left home for the Far East was to unveil, on Nov. 20th, the memorial tablet placed in Llandaff Cathedral to the memory of the officers and men of the Welsh Regiment who fell in the South African War. The tablet contains the names of four officers, twenty non-commissioned officers and over a hundred privates. After the religious ceremony Sir John French handed over the tablet to the Dean of Llandaff.

HIS CAREER.

General French commenced his career in the navy. He was a naval officer, he joined H.M.S. *Britannia* in 1866 and served as a naval cadet as midshipman for four years. He entered the Army in 1874, joining the 8th Hussars and was transferred to the 19th Hussars, in which regiment he served in the Sudan campaign from 1884 to 1885, taking part in the action of Abu Klea, Gubat, Mettemeh. He commanded the 19th Hussars from 1889 to 1893 and from 1893 to 1894 was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry on the staff. In 1895 he was appointed A.A.G. at Headquarters of the Army, appointed Brigadier to command the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. In 1899 he was transferred as temporary Major-General to the first Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in the same year was appointed Major-General of the Cavalry Division, in Natal. He thus commanded the troops at the battle of Isandlwana and the cavalry in Sir G. White's Force in the battles of Rorke's Drift and Lombard's Kop. From 1900 to 1902 he was Lieutenant-General, and at the head of the Cavalry Division in South Africa during which time he was mentioned in dispatches and promoted Major-General. He was in charge of the operations round Colesberg from 10th November, 1899, to 1st January, 1900, including several important engagements, and commanded the cavalry force in the operations culminating in the relief of Kimberley in February, 1900. The day after he reached Ladysmith he successfully engaged the Boers at Elandslaagte. During 1902 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. He was in command of the Cavalry Division in Lord Roberts' forces throughout the operations ending in the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria. On the 10th and 12th June, 1902, he commanded the left wing of Lord Roberts' forces in the battles west of Pretoria and was mentioned in dispatches eight times. He was in charge of the forces in the operations ending in the capture of Barberston, and also the forces in the Eastern Transvaal during the operations in the spring of 1902. He also conducted the operations against the rebels up to the end of the war. He was commanding 1st Army Corps from 1902 and was created K. C. B. in 1902, K. C. M. G. in 1902, and G. C. V. O. in 1905. He has been General Officer Commanding-in-Chief 1st class, and Lt.-Col. 10th Hussars since 1902. He was made General in 1907. In August of the same year he succeeded the Duke of Connaught, as Inspector-General of the Forces. He received the cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia in 1902, the insignia of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1903 and the cross of the Iron Crown of Austria in 1904.

General Sir John French, Inspector-General of the Forces, Brigadier-General Henderson, and the Hon. M. V. B. Brett have booked their passage for England by the P. & O. *Admiral* which leaves Colombo on Feb. 3rd.

WATERWORKS IN CHINA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) on the foreign trade of China in 1908, which will shortly be issued:—

The Canton waterworks, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, with British machinery set up by a British engineer, were opened in August, 1908, and are run under purely Chinese management. Waterworks supplying the native town at Hainan were approaching completion, under a British engineer, in the spring of 1909. A waterworks company was formed in Swatow in 1908 and its works recently taken up, but, at the time of writing the report, operations had not started. Various other projects, including Chinkiang, Ningking, and Chusan for waterworks projects have been mooted, but have failed for want of funds. The last few years are likely to see waterworks started in many of the large cities.

DOCK DANCE.

MERRY OBSERVANCE OF HOGMANAY AT THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

It has often been said when speaking of the Dock Company's staff that what they do not know in the way of shipbuilding is not worth knowing, but it may also be said with equal truth that what the general servants of the Company do not know in the way of hospitality is not worth knowing. On New Year's Eve, or the 31st inst.,

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THE GRAVE QUESTION.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Following is the report of the Select Committee appointed to select suitable sites for the special sections of the Colonial Cemetery to be laid out under bye-law 11.—

1—Naval and Military Commissioned Officers.

2—Civil Servants.

3—Residents of more than 20 years' standing.

4—Residents of more than 7 years' standing.

5—Children.

6—Destitute.

We visited the Colonial Cemetery, on the 14th inst. and are of opinion that the sites indicated in each case of the attached map are the most suitable, and recommend that they be adopted and marked out on the final plan of the cemetery required under bye-law 11.

2—As regards 1 and 2, we are of opinion that as far as possible this section should be sub-divided in future and separate portions allotted to naval officers only, military officers only and to Civil Servants only.

3. With reference to 3, there appears to be a great deal of rock in the portion at present occupied. Should extension on this account be necessary we recommend that the two steps on the portion of ground immediately below this terrace be removed and the space allotted as part of the 20 year residents' section.

4 and 5 require no comment.

5. The portion of land which it is suggested to clear and terrace will suit very well. If necessary the old estate fence might be made available after examining the present remains and refurying them in one portion of the terrace.

6. We further recommend that in order to make more space available for interments stone slabs in various portions of the cemetery which are not over graves but which are not in the space set apart for monuments be moved to the edge and under the nearest adjoining bank and there replaced in position. The spaces thus set free will then become available for interments.

7. In conclusion we are strongly of opinion that numerous terraces in the eastern portions of the Cemetery could at small expense be made available for future interments in lieu of the expensive hillside terraces with retaining walls. If a judicious process of exhumations were undertaken, in many of them there are only very few monuments. These could all be put together in one portion of the terrace as also any remains which cannot be identified [each in separate receptacles]. Suitable slabs with the headstone number on them could indicate the places of re-interment.

E. D. C. WOLFE.
Col. H. S. BEXFORD.
A. SHELTON HOOPER.

20, 12.00.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—I entirely agree with Mr. Brewster. There is any reason for dividing the two services? I must again make a protest against this absurd custom of dividing Civil Servants, ordinary residents (according to length of residence) and children,

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMOURS.

In view of the constant repetition of alarmist rumours with regard to alleged differences between Russia and Japan, the following telegram from 7th December St. Petersburg correspondent, dated December 10 is of interest:—

Mischievous rumours of impending complications between Russia and Japan, the absurdity of which has been demonstrated by the *Vedomosti*, continue to circulate here, to the unabated satisfaction of Soviet manipulators. Reports that Japan is placing large orders for war material in Germany and England are added by sensational mongers as positive evidence of impending hostilities. Prominent organs like the *Rosha Slovo*, the *Golos* and the *Borsa Gorod*, which unashamedly bestow spasmodic attention upon foreign affairs, regale their readers with alarmist stories, now so freely canvassed here. Everybody imagined that Prince Ito came to negotiate the two services?

rumours, are not yet known, owing to the lack of detailed reports, it seems that on Tuesday evening at precisely the same time when the strange roaring sound was heard in Tokio the volcano burst with a terrific noise three times in close succession. The tremendous shock was so violently felt in the neighbouring localities that it seemed almost as if it were going to shake down the whole country side. At the time of the eruption a huge column of fire was seen on the top of the volcano above the crater, soaring high into the sky. An immense volume of thick dark smoke was emitted from the plinian, lava flowed down over the mountain side in torrents and ash fell in all the surrounding districts. At Mayebashi and Takasaki, over thirty miles distant from the volcano, houses shook, clocks were stopped and things rolled down from the shelves. The terror-stricken people rushed out of their houses and passed an uneasy night out of doors expecting every moment the visit of a great earthquake which would follow the eruption.

According to a private message from Mayebashi the volcano had been unusually active since last month and was heard to rumble occasionally, the sound being heard to the neighbouring districts and even at Mayebashi and at other adjacent places. To this must be traced the origin of the strange sound, like the roar of a lion which has been heard to roar for weeks past, causing some uneasiness among the citizens.

According to the report of the Mayebashi Observatory a rather heavy eruption took place about 7.47 on Tuesday evening, and houses shook in Mayebashi and Takasaki. The people all ran out of doors and passed a sleepless night in the open air. Great uneasiness prevails among the local inhabitants. As the night advanced ashes fell in great quantity in Western Gunma. The whole sky over the mountain district was seen ablaze with burning reddish flames, presenting a grand sight. No disturbance was, however, recorded by the seismograph at the Tokio Central Observatory, so that people in Tokio may rest assured that they need not be afraid of any earthquake occurring in Tokio since 1902. He was made General in 1907. In August of the same year he succeeded the Duke of Connaught, as Inspector-General of the Forces. He received the cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia in 1902, the insignia of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1903 and the cross of the Iron Crown of Austria in 1904.

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ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

BY THE BAND OF S.M.S. "SCHARNHORST."

"Music hath charms" especially when inspiring us in its production by players who have mastered the magic power of otherwise mute instruments. Last night, lovers of music were provided with veritable musical treat by the excellent band of S.M.S. "Scharnhorst" and those who missed the high-class concert missed one of the best orchestral combinations heard in the Colony for some considerable time. The concert was given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Frederick Luard, who, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., Admiral von Ingenohl and A.D.C., Col. and Mrs. Dunn and a party from Government House, arrived at an early hour and remained an interested listener till the finish. The music supplied during the evening was of a high order and embraced a variety of selections from the German masters of melodies, from light comic opera. The many difficult compositions were ones and all faithfully executed, their masterful interpretation by the high-class combination of musicians being warmly applauded by the audience. Altogether, the entertainment provided was worth going a long way to hear and it is a distinctly fortunate circumstance that local residents should have been given an opportunity of hearing high-class music, in a place where music of any description, much less of a high-class order, is more or less a negligible quantity.

The programme was as follows:—Kroenen's march a. d. Oper, "Der Prophet" von Meyerbeer; Overtore, "Lam. Trauer p.", "Ermentz" von Beethoven; "Romance, von Vendram, Solo for Violin, Herr Kreuzer; "Zwei ungarnische a. d. Oper," "Der Fliegende Holländer," von Wagner; Overtore, "Zwei ungarnische a. d. Oper," "Der Fliegende Holländer," von Wagner; "Orpheus in der Unterwelt," von Offenbach; "Waldesflüster," von C. G. Bülow; "Die Troubadour," Intermezzo von Powell; "Gold und Silber," Walzer von Lehár; Aufwahl aus, "The Geisha," von Jones.

RUBBER IN INDO-CHINA

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The Times of Ceylon, of the 16th ult., contains the following article:—We received a visit to-day from Monsieur Albert Littaye, vice-president of the Société Agricole de Suannah. M. Littaye was on his way back to France, and called to give us some information regarding the progress made in para rubber cultivation in Indo-China. M. Littaye said that there were, at present, only three rubber plantations in Indo-China, and the one with which he was associated was the principal one. He said that some seven or eight years ago, a French Government official, a Commissioner of Police, experimented, on his own account, with para rubber, from seed which he procured from Singapore. He kept the matter very much to himself, as he was nervous of exposing himself to ridicule in the event of the failure of the product to do well. At present he has some very fine seven-year-old rubber trees on the plantation; and this year had an output of three tons, which he had sold at 14 francs a kilo (2½ lbs.). For 1910 he had sold forwardly a crop of four tons at 16 francs a kilo! On Six (man) estate operations were started a little over four years ago, a concession being obtained from the French Government of 2,500 hectares. (One hectare = 47 acres.)

RICE AS CATCH PRODUCT.

They proceeded to plant a portion of it with rubber, using rice as a catch product. The original concessionaires, would have had the land free of charge, bad they been able to fulfil the conditions of opening up laid down by the French Government, but as they were not able to do this they had to pay for the freehold at the rate of 25 centimes per hectare—some £25 sterling. The present company had paid the original concessionaries 70,000 dollars (£7,000 sterling), and formed a company with a capital of £10,000 dollars, with a reserve of 10 per cent. debentures—over-subscribed so—which were redeemable in ten years or by exchange for shares in the company. The money had all been raised in London, who is striking testimony to the enterprise of the French colonists. At present the company had 700 trees three years and ten months old, some of which have a circumference of 40 centimetres (100 centimetres = 39 inches). Of rubber trees two years and ten months old, they had 25,000 trees; of one year and ten months old, 50,000 trees; and the remainder on 2½ hectares being of this year's planting. Altogether they had 300 hectares planted in rubber, and their intention was to plant up until they had 20,000 trees well-grown. The planting is done in equiangular trees forming a square with the fifth in the centre—the distance apart being five metres.

They consider that the land is very suitable for rubber cultivation, and are thoroughly satisfied with the present growth obtained. The unanxious company land has been specially selected for its suitability and is situated some 64 kilometres (one kilometre = ½ a mile) from Saigon, the estate being situated right on the railway line from Saigon, the railway station of Danang being on the estate. Rice-growing is found to be a profitable catch-crop, and M. Littaye says he and his fellow directors find it very helpful, as it enables the plantation to be kept free from weeds and also provides food for the labour force. Sita cultivation is also grown on. At present they have a force of 300 coolies on the estate. These are Ascanians, and being an agricultural people, they take very kindly to the work on the estate. The country, of course, is very sparsely populated; due to the endless wars, which preceded the French occupation; but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

HIGH WAGES.

We note, however, that the rate of wages paid to the present force is a good deal higher than is paid in the Middle East—4½ dollar cents or one franc per diem, plus rice. M. Littaye thinks, however, that labour will increase as time goes on, and be obtainable at cheaper rates than those prevailing. The estate is situated about 100 metres above sea level, and has several small streams running through it. In the matter of rainfall, the country has a wet season of eight months and a dry season of four months. The president of the company is Mr. Thibault, M. Littaye and M. Guérard being vice-presidents. The superintendents are Franchot and M. Girard, who had no previous experience of rubber planting but who, it is expected, will visit the Federated Malay States early next year, and take back with him expert teachers to instruct the Ascanian coolies.

Our readers will be interested in the above particulars, and we are sure will agree with us in wishing the Société Agricole de Suannah every success in its undertaking.

Five officers were last Tuesday committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, for being, it is alleged, in possession of counterfeit gold.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

INVOLVED SUIT AT THE SUPREME COURT.

A somewhat complicated action, in which no less than five barristers are engaged and in which an enormous amount of money is said to be involved, was commenced in the Supreme Court last Tuesday. The suit concerns the succession of the late Sir Li Kim Choi, deceased, father of the plaintiff in the action, and one Li Ka Shing, deceased, grandfather of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, residing at 92, Des Voeux Road West, is seeking for an order of the Court for an account of the defendant of the monies belonging to the estate in question, which the plaintiff alleges, that the defendant misappropriated to his own purposes. Sir D. O. Kal, C.M.G. and Mr. W. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barber and Morell, appeared for the plaintiff. My. M. W. Stirling, assisted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holbourn, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker and Dacon, was for the defendant.

Sir Harry opened the case by stating that the pleadings would have to be elaborated at some length with a view to saving time and then proceeded to read the pleadings.

Having done so, Counsel stated that his Lordship had undoubtedly observed from the pleadings that the plaintiff was suing as administrator under a grant from that Court in Probate jurisdiction of two estates, i.e., the estate of one Li Ka Shing, deceased, and the estate of one Li Kim Choi, deceased.

The production of the grant of probate was conclusive evidence in all Courts of the right of the person whom the administration had been granted to sue in respect of the estate, which could not be questioned as long as the grant remained unrevoked. The grant could only be revoked by proceedings being taken only in the Court where the matter had taken place. No evidence could be taken of defendant's plea in that Court. It would be necessary for the defendants to institute a suit—in action—for the revocation of a grant. Such an action must fail, because the records of the Court recorded that the grant was made with the consent of all parties except the defendant. The grant of the estate of Li Ka Shing was made with the consent of all parties, including the plaintiff, because it was on his suggestion that the defendants made the administration. He submitted that the property of the grant could not be questioned. What could not be disputed was the right of the plaintiff to be the plaintiff in that action until the grant had been revoked in defendant's proceedings. The defendant was a naturalized British subject resident in Hongkong and carried on business as the Wo Fat Shing. The property comprising the estate as to which administration had been granted was largely situated in Hongkong, a portion thereof being immovable household properties.

The case was adjourned.

JAPANESE FISHING SCHOOLER WKEDDED.

MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Astur*, which arrived at Vladivostok on the 10th ultimo from a voyage in the North Pacific, brought from Otaru, Kamtschaka, 24 men rescued from a stranded boat. It appears, according to the *Daily Post*, that the Japanese schooner *Krisuku-maru*, with a crew of eight was shipwrecked, and all the men managed to reach Kamtschaka Point, at the mouth of a river of the same name. From here they made their way to a fishing station called Fedirovka, where they learnt that the *Astur* was expected on October 27th, but that it had not arrived. Including the new-comers there were forty men at the fishing station. Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer, the provisions ran short and they were threatened with starvation. Accordingly the proprietor of the fishing station proposed that they should make their way to Petropavlovsk on foot. For two days the party marched over the hard ground in the biting cold. Eight of the men were frozen to death before the eyes of their companions, and eight others had to be left on the way, owing to their faces and extremities being frost-bitten. Their fate is unknown, but it is almost certain that they must have perished. The remaining 24 men with incredible exertions managed to cover 25 miles along the coast in seven days, when they were rescued by the steamer *Astur*, all of them almost frozen to death. The report does not say whether all or any of the men were Japanese, but presumably those from the *Kofuku-maru* were.—*Japan Chronicle*.

MARATHON RACE.

BROKE CROSS COUNTRY CHALLENGE CUP.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association is holding a Marathon Race this year for the broke Challenge Cup instead of holding monthly cross-country runs. The race will take place on Saturday, 22nd inst., at the Road past Government House, down Peak Road and finish up at the Cricket Ground, altogether about 7½ miles. The holder of the Cup last year was Mr. R. E. Ellis, and in 1908 Mr. F. A. Biden.

LEDBURY & BUDDE LTD.

An adjourned meeting of the Ledbury Rubber Company, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Singapore, on 28th ult., for the final winding up of the Company and for the presentation of the liquidator's accounts.

Mr. Lowther Kemp presided; as liquidator and accounts were passed.

In Colombo recently final liquidation meetings were held in respect to three companies, the Scrambin Estate Rubber Company Ltd., the Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company Ltd., the Malaya States Cotton Company Ltd. In the first the total return of capital is Rs. 45,155 per share, in the second the property and assets have been transferred to the London Asiatic and shares in that company as consideration have been distributed. In the third shares in Dematara as consideration for the transfer of Lubuan Pa Lang estate have been received and distributed, and £300 to the amount of Rs. 16,200 per share has been distributed.

SALON CINEMATHEATRE.

6th Inst.

Last night there was a bumper house at the Salon Cinematograph. The management produced the magnificent film "Macbeth," which, being 2,000 feet long, took about an hour to be reproduced on the screen. This is the first film of this picture being shown in Hongkong and those who missed it last night should take the opportunity to-night or tomorrow night of watching this most interesting picture. Some comic films were also excellent and gave a good deal of laughter.

Miss Dorothy Mackay and Ruby Chrysaline continue to be the draw, the former as a dancer and the latter as an accomplished singer. Those who look for a good evening's entertainment should pay a visit to the "Salon Cinematograph."

RETRACEMENT.

It accords with instructions from the Vicerey, the 15th, that Officers and men of the

N.Y.K.'S "KAGA MARU."

ACCIDENT TO SHAYA.

The Hongkong Office of the N.Y.K. has received a telegram from the head office in Tokio reading:

"Kaga Maru telegraphed from sea starboard shaft stroke 20th December. She is expected to arrive Yokohama 11th January. Cargo passengers go forward transhipping to Tawara Maru substituted for sailing from Yokohama 20th January." The Kaga Maru was scheduled to leave Seattle on 21st December.

MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

A MAGNAN MOUS, PLAINTIFF.

Ganda Singh, an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, brought an action before Mr. Justice Gomperz, in the Summary Court this morning against S. M. Haughton and another in which he claimed \$450, amount due under a promissory note.

Mario Cordero, the second defendant, stated that he had had \$300 on account in monthly instalments, but did not get any receipts for the payments.

At this point the plaintiff announced that he would produce the evidence of the first defendant, to which effect the plaintiff was willing to strike his face, and forego the amount alleged to have been paid on account, if so sworn to by the defendant.

The defendant went into the box and gave corroborative evidence, in the course of which he stated that the payments on account had been endorsed on the back of the promissory note, but that no receipts were given for them.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, said that Indian money-lenders were fond in the habit of giving receipts for payments of account.

Plaintiff asked for judgment for the balance due, under the promissory note. Judgment entered accordingly.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th December, 1909.

The letting of the salt monopoly of the Liang Kwang Provinces by the Vicerey to Chau Po Shum and others at the increased rental of 12,000,000 taels a year has formed the subject of considerable acrimonious discussion among the people in Canton. The inhabitants have recurred another blow by the news which has arrived that the Tu Chih Yu (the Ministry of Finance, Peking) has ordered the Vicerey to remit annually the total amount derived from the salt monopoly to Peiping towards the expenses of the Imperial Government instead of 600,000 appropriated towards making good the proposed abolition of the Kwangtung Provincial revenue by the proposed abolition of the gambling monopolies. Should the salt revenue, not be permitted to be used for the Kwangtung province itself, there can hardly be any other prospect of any money being raised sufficient for carrying out the project of abolishing the gambling evil in Kwangtung; and furthermore it will mean that the people will be required to raise the sum of 12,000,000 taels a year as addition to the salt monopoly of the Imperial Government. In such case it will mean the bearing of a greater burden on the people by the farming of the salt monopoly, as they have to pay another 12,000,000 taels to the Imperial Government for nothing, add the gambling evil will be ever perpetrated.

Yesterday an extraordinary meeting was held by the members of the Provincial Assembly for the purpose of judging a protest against the demand of the Tu Chih Yu, and as the result of the meeting telegrams were sent to the Cantonese officials at Peking asking them to co-operate in opposition against the Tu Chih Yu in this matter. On the same day, immediately after the meeting, the president and the two vice-presidents of the Assembly at once called on H.E. Vicerey Yuan, to further discuss the matter.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Fa-tai for the Development of Native Industries, Chao Mong Tsang, an agricultural school will be opened in the city of Canton next year, where one hundred students will be admitted to be trained in the science of agriculture. Tao-chi Chao has issued a notification to invite students to enter the school for a course of one and a half years' study.

EXECUTION.

By order of the Vicerey seven prisoners were yesterday taken out of the Namho prison to the execution ground and beheaded. Six of them criminals were found guilty of armed robbery, while the other, named Tam Fook, who was arrested in Hunan, at the beginning of this year, was alleged to be a leading member of a revolutionary society. Tam did not show any sign of regret, or sorrow when he was taken to the execution ground to undergo the capital punishment.

OFFICIAL AMBITIES.

This morning, at 1 p.m. the Vicerey, Yuan proceeded to Shamshe, to return the call of the German Admiral at the German Consulate.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau has circulated all the district Magistrates to the effect that opium divans to the number of fifty should still be open to business in any district, the Magistrate concerned will be dismissed from office.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a store room at Chap Yip Fong street, outside the Muu Ming Moon gate, belonging to the Canton Arsenal, a Workman was instantaneously killed and seven others seriously injured by an explosion which occurred while preparing a kg of gunpowder. The injured men were removed to the Red Cross Society for medical treatment.

PIRELL'S.

On the 31st, piling a cargo-boat laden with a number of barrels of kerosene oil belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company of Canton, was held up by robbers when on her way to New Kong. The oil was carried away by the pirates. The Company has reported the occurrence to the Vicerey through their consul.

OPIUM SMOKING.

From the 7th moon to the end of the 15th moon, over two hundred of the opium smokers who were admitted to the anti-opium refuge in Kwan Luen Lane street for medical treatment have given up the opium smoking habit.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

To cope with the proposals started by the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, the authorities of the Government Normal College at Canton, the Foreign Office, the Legation, and the object of raising the national debt, the anti-national debt, towards the funds for the redemption of the national debt. They said that each of their members be required to pay a subscription of £100 a month, or more as he pleases.

FIRE.

At 1 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out at Ha Kow Po in a grocer's shop. Owing to the assistance of the fire brigade, the conflagration was not under control after five buildings were destroyed.

1st January, 1910.

RETAKING.

In accordance with instructions from the Vicerey, the 15th, that Officers and men of the

Government launches—Kwong Fook, Po Jip and Tung Chi—out of commission in order to reduce expenses.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

On the 1st instant Chan Kwa Liu took over the seal of office, at Kwangtung Provincial Treasurer from Shum Tsang Tung, who will resume charge as Provincial Educational Commissioner on the 8th instant.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

With reference to the dastardly murder in which five persons were foully done to death with choppers in a lodging house at the town of Shek Lung, suspicion rests with the keeper of the lodging house as the alleged murderer. It is believed that, after committing the crime, he left Shek Lung and escaped to Swatow. He has since been arrested by the officials at Swatow on information received from Canton. The suspect will be brought back to Canton for trial.

GUN TESTS.

At the request of Admiral Li Chue, H.E. the Viceroy, the Tartar General, the Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwai Lin, the Educational Commissioner, Cheung Si Fan, the Provincial Judge, Chiu Pui Yin, and many other officials of this city proceeded on board the gunboat Po Pih at 8 o'clock this morning to the Boca Tigris Fort to witness the testing of the quick-firing guns recently bought by Admiral Li from Germany. The Viceroy and his subordinates all returned to Canton in the afternoon.

PROMPT TESTS.

At the request of Admiral Li Chue, H.E. the Viceroy, the Tartar General, the Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwai Lin, the Educational Commissioner, Cheung Si Fan, the Provincial Judge, Chiu Pui Yin, and many other officials of this city proceeded on board the gun

We are in receipt of a calendar from the Northern Newspaper Syndicate, Kendal.

The export of rubber from the F.M.S. during the first eleven months, nearly doubled that for Nov., 1909, amounting to 5,143,112 lb. Say 2,000 tons.

Our authorities have, up to the present time, released over 7,000 of the sufferers from the recent inundations in the province of Kintan, Manchuria.

Four sampan-people were fined \$4 piece in the Police Court last Wednesday for failing to have lights while under way. There were also a number of other cases from the Water Police Station.

ANOTHER counterfeit coin case was concluded in the Police Court last Wednesday, when a Chinese married woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions for uttering counterfeit coin.

THE case was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday in which a man named Wong Yuk Shih charged with the alleged forgery of a will. The man will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

On account of damage to the buildings, the firemen on Cape Gamova, Peter the Great Bay, is temporarily discontinued. The firemen will be rounded while the repairs to the system are being effected.

A joint meeting of Tokyo business guilds on the 20th ultimo adopted a resolution to organize a party of some 200 business-men selected from among members of the guilds and send them to London to see the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

THE Show Press of the 18th ulto. says:—We regret to learn that the death of Madame Chavire of the French Church, Superior of the Orphanage of St. Paul de Chartres, took place here on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was in her 73rd year.

AMONGST the candidates in the forthcoming General Election are Mr. V. Keswick, who is again standing in the Conservative interest for the Epsom division of Surrey, and Mr. Gertrude Stewart (Conservative) for the Wirral division of Cheshire.

WE are informed that the result of the short-hand examination held at the St. Joseph's College last October has just come to hand. 8 boys obtained second class certificates, and 4 obtained speed certificates. J. Thuan obtained a full certificate of proficiency.

VISCOV Hsi Liang has informed the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of the formation of the Mukden Electric Light Co., with a capital of Tls. 1,200,000, of which half is Government funds while the other half has been subscribed by merchants.

THE British steamer "St. Kilda" has been awarded 265,501 rubles (\$16,938) by the Russian First Court as compensation for her detention, but the claim for the part of the cargo which the Supreme Court found was not contraband of war have not yet been settled.

MR. Fred J. Hilton, who has assumed charge of the Hongkong agency of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., assisted by Mrs. Hilton, gave a very enjoyable dinner and evening to the office staff of the Company on the 1st inst., and all present wished him every success on his assuming charge.

THE Times of India Illustrated Weekly edition prints a capital photograph of the viceregal group on the occasion of H. B. Chang Jeanchan's visit to Mr. H. N. Mody at "Marble Hall." Mr. Mody is described by our India contemporary as "the father of the Hongkong University scheme."

News has reached Java that a big demand has sprung up in Europe for pine-apple fibre as a material useful in the textile industry. Fabrics woven with it present a shining appearance even after bleaching and dyeing. The fibre stands almost on the same footing as linen in lastingness, elasticity, and coolness.

AT the Public Works Department last Friday afternoon a plot of Crown land, containing 2,100 square feet, at Wong-nai-chong, was put up for sale by public auction. It was bought by Mr. Loo Pak Leung for the Tam Kung Temple for \$34, being \$10 above the upset price. The annual Crown rent attached to the lot is \$10.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 1st December, 1909, amounted to 20,251.04 tons and the sales during the period to 23,081.71 tons. The output for the week ending 18th December amounted to 19,605.78 tons, and the sales during the period to 28,835.55 tons.

THE Tramway Company were the victims of no less than two accidents within the space of the last few days. The first accident occurred opposite the Cafe Weissman, when one of the Company's cars got derailed. An engineer had to be sent for and it was half an hour before the car was set right. The scene of the second accident was near the Bawling Canal just on top of the bridge and was caused by a collision between one of the cars and a passing truck. The truckman had a narrow escape.

A NEW steamer, named the "Politika," will shortly be put on the Russian Volunteer Fleet express service in the Far East, and has already arrived at Vladivostok. The "Politika" is a vessel of 3,424 gross and 1,985 net tons, capable of a speed of 16 knots; she will carry a crew of 103, and has accommodation for 62 first-class, 30 second-class, and 120 third-class passengers. The new steamer is fitted with watertight bulkheads and refrigerating apparatus, and is 334 feet long, between perpendiculars.

DR. PEARCE's report, dated 2nd ult., on rat-catching in Kowloon, states:—During November and December to date the total number of rats collected has been 2,755, of which 900 came from Kowloon City. This gives a daily average of 76 of 50.1 for Old Kowloon and 2.56 for New Kowloon City, as compared with 40.3 and 2.0 for the 2 months September and October. Although this shows an improvement since my last report, the figures are very low. From 9,700 to 31,100 the average rate of rats per acre in Kowloon was 50.12 per acre.

THE China Navigation Co. "Pekin," which left Ningpo for Shanghai on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., and was due here on Wednesday morning, went ashore on the rocks at the Rugged Islands during the fog on Tuesday night, reports the "Shanghai Mercury." So much anxiety was felt for her safety that yesterday the S.S. "Kowloon" was sent out in search of the vessel, and this afternoon telegraphed from Goulard that the "Pekin" is rather badly ashore and has five or six feet of water in her hold. As the "Kowloon" is standing by, it would appear that the passengers and crew are safe. Passengers, gear, and guns are all safe, and the vessel is sound, and from fifteen to twenty miles from Goulard.

FROM Messrs. Guedes & Co. we have received a very handy Anglo-Chinese wall calendar.

AN Indian watchman, in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was yesterday morning found dead for sleeping on duty.

THE King of Italy received the new Chinese Minister in formal audience on 9th ult. His Excellency handed his credentials to his Majesty.

HIS Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Bellios Public School on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock noon.

WE learn that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company have given an order for a new vessel for this line, Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. of Belfast, will be the builders.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

R. L. Richet ... \$20

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NON-CHINESE 312 195

CHINESE 183 2,111

Total 492 2,306

A PLACE called Tai-shek-ku, at Yau-mati, is the scene of a daring outrage shortly after 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve, when an Indian named Tatoo Singh was assaulted and robbed of eighteen sovereigns by another Indian. The victim of the outrage was later sent to hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The Police are investigating.

THE case was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon in which Ibrahim Moon is charged with certain alleged offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkins and Gris, was called for the defendant. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

AMONG candidates recently elected to be members of the Royal Society of Arts are Mr. J. D. Foote, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Municipal Engineer's Office, Penang, S.B.; Mr. Kentatsu Fujikura, of Shiba, Tokyo, Japan; H.E. Governor Sun Pao Ki, Chinanfu, Shantung, China; Mr. A. S. Tuxford, of Hongkong; and Mr. J. Wardrop, of Sandakan, British North Borneo.

THREE months' hard labour was awarded a Chinaman at the Magistracy yesterday morning for stealing a box containing some clothing and \$10 in money. The thief passed the night in a certain house and disappeared early in the morning with the box in his possession. He was arrested on one of the local wharves while in the act of leaving the Colony, with the result stated above.

THIS Chinaman who was arrested at Macao the other day for a robbery committed in the Colony, this morning appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, before whom extradition proceedings were instituted by Chief Detective-Inspector Hudson. Prosecutor stated that the prisoner spoke of a certain party as being his confederate and after examining the Extradition Ordinance obtained at Macao, the man was remanded.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURI & CO. Corrected to noon ; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RESTORATION AT PRESENT MARKET VALUE ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.				
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$350,000	\$2,001,010	Interim of £4 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9/	4%	\$1,000 sales London 29/10/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	\$27	\$26	\$1,400 \$1,400,000	\$30,552	2s (London 2/6) for 1909	..	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	None	None	10s for 1908	7%	\$145 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 122
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,400,000 \$105,249 \$82,000	\$1,404,931	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	58%	\$600 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$504,405 \$190,004	\$707,637	5s2 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7%	\$350
Fire Insurance Company	70,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$149,605	\$795,841	5s and bonus \$3 for 1907	7%	\$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	None	\$168,711	5s2 for 1907		